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THE Bombay Gazette.

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Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
14th June	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
21st ,,	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000	.....	.....
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th ,,	HIMALAYA	7900	.....	.....
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	.....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	.....
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	.....
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Octr.	EGYPT	8000	.....	.....
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10500
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
1st Novr.	MALOJA	12500	.....	.....
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	.....
6th Decr.	ARCADIA	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONA	8000	.....	.....
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10500
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

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A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Nippon	6350	....	1st July.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad	8000	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad	8000	....	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June
Gisela	4260	....	28th July.

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To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
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To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
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*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

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To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
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STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	..	8th July 1913

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dwarka	1685	Friday 13th June	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 19th June.	9 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 19th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Bankura," 3,159, tons, on Thursday the 19th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Purnea	3306	Thursday, 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	,, 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 10th July.
†Lindula	3358	,, 24th July.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
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Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
12th June, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call Marseilles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York*	7810	18 July	26 July	20 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 Aug.	21 Aug.	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore*	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	25 ,,	.....
City of Poona†	7467	20 ,,	27 ,,	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*	5115	25 ,,	3 Oct.	18 Oct.	.....
City of London†	9000	2 Oct.	8 ,,	22-23 ,,	.....
City of Bonares	6973	8 ,,	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7630	11 ,,	18 ,,	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 ,,	29 ,,	13 ,,	.....
New Twin Screw†	9000	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 ,,	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 ,,	21 ,,	7 Dec.	.....
City of Athens*	5594	25 ,,	2 Dec.	.....	18 Dec.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.

Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry limited 2nd Class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..... London via Marseilles.....	578	841	429	649
Liverpool	653 615	1,031 957	489 462	809 704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters, etc.

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A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

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Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

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RESERVE £50,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

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CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon ; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKAHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
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Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
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London	Tienstin
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CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :

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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Pukes
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
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Hamburg	Manila	Tienstin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tienstin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, London, E C.

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Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

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PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

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W. M. ANDERSON,
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The Finest Polish FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

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BANKS

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
,,do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000
		100,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

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Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac ; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BAD GRAMMAR

would be the verdict, in the light of grammatical propriety, on the inconsistency that would be suggested in the statement

BETTER THAN THE BEST.

It may sound incorrect by reason of its unfamiliarity and contrariety to the habit of language, but it is nevertheless a fact for our present purpose, as the expression carries an intense meaning and it emphasizes a particular comparison in the direction we intend its use.

All Typewriters on the market, just now, are "The Best," which quite coincides with the German saying, "The best is what one has in his hand," and that bestness is based on the embodiments of qualities which are possessed by some typewriters and not in others. It is, therefore, here that the

ROYAL STANDARD

excels the present "best."

In the ROYAL STANDARD is produced a machine equal to the best on all points; it does not stop here, it goes a step further, and offers itself at a REASONABLE PRICE.

The public has waited many years for some one to produce a typewriter of the Highest quality at a reasonable price and this has now been accomplished. The ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER is built upon the most simple and practical principle, eliminating all intricate working parts and, at the same time, giving easy action and great durability. The new models afford every sensible advantage and meet every demand of the public. They possess all the essential features to be found on the Highest Priced machine yet retain the simplicity, strength and convenience of earlier models.

The purchaser of the ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER gets the most satisfactory as well as the most economical typewriter on the market.

The ROYAL saves money after purchase, because the simplicity of its construction reduces to a minimum the cost for repairs and maintenance.

With all the important additions to the regular equipment, The ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER becomes the best furnished and most practical typewriter on the market and it is therefore an easy BETTER THAN THE BEST.

We would draw attention to another fact, namely, that the ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER has been successful with the BRITISH POST OFFICE and other GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS in England and from which bureaux regular orders are being maintained on the merits of the machine alone.

Send for "ROYAL" Literature, with description of two most popular models to the SOLE AGENTS.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,

And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

DO YOU GET FEVER?

A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER, AGUE, AND INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE, IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be CLOSED, for all traffic, during the Monsoon after MONDAY, the 16th June, 1913.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Bombay, 12th June, 1913.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1913, of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1913, at 10-30 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 6th day of June, 1913.

H. R. GREAVES,
Sheriff of Bombay.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898. NOTIFICATION OF ALTERATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME XXXI.

WHEREAS a Notification of a STREET SCHEME made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, being Scheme No. XXXI was duly published under the provisions of the above Act in the "Bombay Government Gazettes" of the 9th May, 1907 and the 13th June, 1907, and thereafter the said Trustees applied to Government for sanction to the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by (inter-alia) a Statement specifying the lands proposed to be acquired therefore and a Schedule showing the rateable value of the same in accordance with the provisions of Sections 28 and 32 of the said Act.

And whereas it appears to the said Trustees that an improvement can be made in the said Scheme and the said Trustees have with a view to such improvement altered the said Scheme.

And whereas the said Scheme so altered involves the acquisition otherwise than by Agreement of certain lands other than those specified in the aforesaid Statement as proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the said Scheme.

Now it is hereby notified pursuant to Sections 27 (1) 29 (2) (c) and 32 of the said Act that the said Scheme has been altered by the inclusion in the Scheme of the areas hereinafter described and that an altered Scheme has been made by the said Trustees.

The limits of the areas newly included in the altered Scheme are as follows :—

(1st). A triangular piece of land having an area of 62 square yards being part of New Survey No. 2045 and bounded on or towards the East by property bearing New Survey No. 2045, on or towards the North by property bearing New Survey No. 2047, and on or towards the West and South by properties bearing New Survey No. 2044.

(2nd). A piece of land having an area of 32 square yards being part of New Survey No. 2047, and bounded on or towards the East by property bearing New Survey No. 2047, and on or towards the North-West and South by property specified in the aforesaid statement as proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the said Scheme and bearing New Survey No. 2042, and

(3rd). A triangular piece of land having an area of 60 square yards being part of New Survey No. 2047 and bounded on or towards the East by property bearing New Survey No. 2047, on or towards the North by property bearing New Survey No. 2047, and on or towards the South-West by property specified in the aforesaid statement as proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the said scheme and bearing New Survey No. 2042.

The office of the said Trustees at the Esplanade Road within the Fort, Bombay is the place where the particulars of the alterations in the said Scheme, a Map No. 31, dated the 17th day of April 1913, of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the additional land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

The additional plots of land now proposed to be acquired are hatched red on the said Map and are thereon marked with the letters A, C and D respectively.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1913.

J. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

There is still time to see the first two parts of

QVO VADIS?

The great film which was exhibited by Royal Command before the King and Queen. It is undoubtedly—

THE FILM OF THE AGE.

On SATURDAY Parts 3 and 4 will be presented, and we also hope to show Pictures of—

THE BERLIN FESTIVITIES.

Times 6-30—8-30—10 P. M.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION? IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN]

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A GENUINE

Specific for the

CURE

OF ALL

URINARY DISCHARGES.

STOPS DISCHARGES WITHIN 2 DAYS.

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MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

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A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance, extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

A GREAT AND THRILLING DETECTIVE DRAMA.

3,000 FEET—3 PARTS.

THE IRON HAND.

A DUEL OF WITS BETWEEN A CLEVER DETECTIVE AND A CUNNING SPY.

SEE THE DETECTIVE'S RESCUE FROM DEATH!
SEE THE THRILLING MOTOR-BOAT CHASE!
SEE THE CAPTURE OF THE SPIES GANG!

THRILL UPON THRILL!
SENSATION UPON SENSATION!

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.

PRIZE SHOW—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

IN THE PRESS **PRICE Rs. 5.**

THE

Bombay Gazette.

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

1913

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

FORT,

BOMBAY;

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION

SHELL MEANS SPEED

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

STUPENDOUS SUCCESS OF THE FIRST ARRIVALS FOR THE

GRAND "DANCING FESTIVAL"

TO-NIGHT

and every evening during the week. Two performances at 7 p. m. and 10 p.m.

THE WHIRLWIND COSSACK DANCERS.
THE FAMOUS JACKOVLEW TRIO. A Wonderful Terpsichorean Effort.

4 SISTERS DUBARRY, Sensational Acrobatic Dancers.
MLLE. LENA FRANCOIS, French Pot-Pourri Dancer.
FRAULEIN ADELE DIAMOND, The Jolly Dutch Girl.
MME. JACKOVLEWA,
A superb Singer of Caucasian Folk Songs: from the Imperial Opera House, St. Petersburg.
MISS SYBIL GARRARD, A Wee Bonnie Lassie from Scotland.
MISS ROSIE JOHNSON, A Dancer from the Emerald Isle.
JESSIE GILLEY, American Rag-Time Dancer.
ANNIE BLACKBURN, The Sailors' Idyl. Horn-Pipe Dancer.

Including Several Competitors for the

Rs. 2,000 DANCING COMPETITION.

Prices:—Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2; Stalls, Re. 1; Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, Annas 8; Gallery, Annas 4.

PLAN AT ROSE'S.

The Royal Opera House Management have great pleasure in announcing to the Bombay Public that they have secured the

LATEST INVENTION IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

Real life like Multicolor Photography, a process by which photographs look like hand-painted pictures.

A FINE EXHIBITION OF THIS NEW INVENTION IS GIVEN AT THE FOYER OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A Magnificent Studio on a large scale will shortly be OPENED at the Premises attached to the Royal Opera House, and charges will be very moderate.

Rs. 15 for half a dozen copies, and upwards.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding. Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette", Electric Press

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 1/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS (Boys' and Girls'), will RE-OPEN, on TUESDAY, 17th. June.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A SECOND MATE, for Steamer with or without Board of Trade Certificate.—Apply A. B., care of this Paper.

ONE or TWO GENTEEL CANVASSERS REQUIRED, for house to house work in Bombay, Parsees preferred. Apply stating experience, salary wanted and full particulars to Box No. 91, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A half-tone process BLOCK MAKER. Only applications from those able to work the whole plant will be considered. Good salary and prospects to the right man. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED CAPITALIST to start Spining, Oil, Leather and other Factories in a Native State. Land and other reasonable concessions will be given. Good market for trade, a rare chance. Apply sharp before end of June to No. 79, care of this Paper.

WANTED AGENTS. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Empire of India Provident Society, Ltd., Faridabad, Dacca.

WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort. State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946, care of Bombay Gazette.

TO BE LET.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) impeding injections

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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all **self treatment** directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New **Dragee** (Tasteless) Form of **Therapion**, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "**THERAPION**" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
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Quarterly	„ 6 0
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SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion	... „ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	... „ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... „ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... „ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... „ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... Re. 1½ per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line steamer clan Macfarlane, 3104 tons, Captain G. W. Swanston, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Birkinhead 15th May with a general cargo.

The steamer Lowther Range, 2465 tons, Captain G. Grunert, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Cardiff, brought a cargo of coal and 1 passenger.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain R. A. Milne, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo 10 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons Captain H. F. Minnett, will sail to-day from Bushehr via Karachi with a general cargo 6 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The steamer Cloutsham, 3074 tons, Captain A Widders, will sail to-day from Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday the 10th June 1913 should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks. It has also been decided that Tuesday, 10th June 1913, should be considered as a "Non-Weather Working Day" in the stream.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis .....R I M
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr Henley ... ..R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator....Capt Hickman Survey Str.
R I M S Dalhousie ....Comd Robinson..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 11.

Becrae .....1952 Jones .....T M & Co
C. Radcliffe...3675 Mathews ... ...T M & Co
Cairnross .....2516 Hyslop .....W & A G & Co
Carthusion ....2576 Davies .....
City of Agra.....3096 Buck...K Nixon and Co
Clan Macfarlane...3107...Swanston...J F & Co
Farara .....717 Feathers .....
Ilwen .....2615 Jenkins .....J F and Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes..... .....T M & Co
Koronna.....2237 Purkis...W and A G and Co
Kt Templar...4602 Kendall...K Nixon and Co
Kanzler.....1865 Schopp .....A S Co
Lowther Range Greendry .....T M and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Malvern Range...2328 Fox Worthy T M and Co
Taiybee .....2041 Kass ...A M Jeewanjee
Niniah .....4069 Williams .....W & A G & Co
Obra.....352 Fenwick .....M M & Co
Risaldar .....3091 Jones .....T M and Co
Romera.....3159 Burns...W and A G and Co
Rysbergen.....2300 Burger ...A Yull & Co
Rahmani ...1872 ...Mc Intyre...Jeddah... ..... T M & Co
Sutherland ..2274 Longstaff ..The Bombay Co
Schwanenfels...2443 Ketsevich W & A G & Co
Stephanotis ...2584 Goodridge. A Yule and Co
Subadar.....3987 Crebbin .....T M & Co
Portioe ...1959 Roberts.....G & A G & Co
Trecarrell.....2479 Lower.....Ralli Brothers
Umona.....2338 Rivers .....L'pool..... W& A G & Co
Urlana.....3383 Pratt .....M M and Co
Ujina.....3436 Hill .....M M and Co
Vellore ...3168 Midleton ...W and A G and Co
Yeddo.....2958 Gardiner .....S N and Co
Nurani .....2870 Atkin.....T M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Purnea...2447 de Hond...9·5 ...T M & Co
2 Olympia.2639 Kingaird.Waud A G and Co
2 Sardegna ...3225 Pescetto...Genoa ...13·6 R Line
4 Arissto.....2730 Book .....J Fand Co
5 Cloutsham...3075 Wedders. ...Hull...11·6 W & A G and Co
6 Penang Maru .....3145 Nowa Kobe...13·5 N Y Kaisha
7 Wachtfels...3627 Heipers...Karachi...22·6 W & A G & Co
8 Royal Prince.....3515 Coull.....20·6 ..... K N & Co
9 China .....4161 Tocque .....P & O Co
10 & 11 Nordmark .....3173 Leining ..... W and A G and Co
12&13 Arabia.....4093 Palmer ...P and O Co
14 Dwarka .....759 Moxon .....M M and Co
16 Sutton Hall...2870 Jenkins...Marmogoa... 13·6...K N and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chakrata	3467	Smith	Antwerp	18·6	M M and Co
B Clan Macintyre	3052	East	J Finlay & Co		
C&R Wardenfels	2792	Spillman	12·6	TM & Co	
D&E Havraise	3549	Salido	Dunkirk		M Maritimes Co
F Clan Leslie	2199	Henderson	J F and Co		
G Kola	510	Minnett	12·6	M M and Co	
H Barala	1899	Milne		M M and Co	
H Barala	1899	Milne		M M and Co	
K Lancefield	3371	Meikle	13·6	J F & Co	
M Markomannia	2840	Fapps	Hamburg	13·6	W & A G & Co
O Ville-de-Bordeaux	3004	Giulloh	J M & Co		
P Weissenfels	2433	Klaumchaff	Karachi	13·6	W & A G & Co
Q Zamoni	2472	Driver	15·6	T M & Co	

H W P D

Courland	769	Goolam	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	653	Fakeer	Bo S N Co
Netravati	699	Ababoken	Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hossein	Bo S N Co

M W D D

Uganda	3451	Archdeacon	Calcutta M M and Co

OF SIDE P. & Q.

Delta	4780	Martin	P and O Co

OF SIDE K.

Lhasa	959	Penny	M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	C Macfarlane	Swanston...	B'head, May 15

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
10	Warturm.....	Kruel	H'burg, &c
	Beckbergen...	Hond	A'werp, &c

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Barala, Milne, for Persian Gulf.
" Kola, Minnett, for Busreh, &c.
" Cloutsham, Widders, for Hull, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Sydney, for Noumea, &c.
" Subedar, for Calcutta, &c.
" Taiyabee, for Mauritius, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line Co's steamer "Branksome Hall", Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the evening of the 8th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—246 cwts crushed bones, V Esmail and Co; 122 tons oil cakes, The New Mofussil Co; 378 cwts oil cakes, Bombay flour and oil Mill Co. Ltd.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—12 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MALAGA.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, Shiv Han Amar and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—2 bales woolen carpets, Harilal Bakerbhoy; 15 cwts wild mace, M Jafferbhoy; 3 cwts somooderfins, J M Rahimtoola.

FOR NEW YORK.

Asabia s—1 bale woolen carpets, E G Fulep.

FOR HULL.

Cairness s—4,001 cwts cottonseed, T Tulsidas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Havraise s—110 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy; 100 cwts gum Arabic, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chakrata s—3,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 3,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 203 cwts linseed, 1,999 cwt rapeseed, 206 cwts castorseed, R S Foorge; 400 cwts gum Arabic, M Jafferbhoy.

Wardenfels s—303 cwts gum Arabic, S Khetsee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Warturm s—375 cwts crushed bones, E C Nanjee.

Weissenfels s—3,000 cwts turmeric, R Jewandas and Co.

Markomannia s—342 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 5,000 cwts myrabolams, P Mahuradas and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Royal Prince s—156 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

Sardegna s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zanoni s—268 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

Penang Maru s—19 cwts button lac, Cox's Shipping Agency; 2 cwts Colombo roots, M Kassam.

FOR KOBE.

Zanoni s—132 bales cotton, N M K Ksisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Penang Maru s—225 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Benacre s—500 bales cotton, Breul and Co. Benacre s—200 bales cotton, Mitchel and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Benacre s—300 bales cotton twist, M M Essabhoy; 75 bales cotton twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China s—600 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy.

DAILY IMPORTS, JUNE 11.

Steamer Lowther Range from Cardiff, Agents—T Morisson and Co; 5,852 tons coal.

BARBER'S SUICIDE.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a Mahomedan barber, named Rahimtulla Kalu, (35), who cut his throat with a razor.

On Tuesday afternoon he went to a bathroom attached to his shop. Some customers came in, and the servant going to call his master noticed that he was cutting his throat. The barber was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE
HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E.
V.D., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 12th June, 1913.

368. Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 13th instant.
Dress—Mufti.
(Instruction Miniature Range).

369. Lecture.—The Adjutant will give a lecture at Head-Quarters on Wednesday the 18th instant at 7 p.m.
Subject.—The distribution of a tactical Advanced Guard.
All Ranks are invited to attend.

370. Muskatry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to "D" Company on Sunday the 15th and Monday the 16th instant. For Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

371. Extract from Government Resolution No. 4133 dated 10th May 1913 is published for information:—

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Lieut. Alister Forbes to be Captain.
Lieut. Charles Macnamara Ward to be Captain.
Lieut. Charles Rowlatt Watkins to be Captain.
2nd Lieut. Malcolm Nicholson Hogg, to be Lieutenant.
2nd Lieut. Neville Greaves Hunt, to be Lieutenant.
2nd Lieut. Henry Berkeley Murray to be Lieutenant.

372. Signalling Class.—A Signalling Class will commence on Monday the 16th instant parading at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m.
Dress,—Mufti.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL.
THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 11th June, 1913.

147. Resignation.—The undernamed having resigned is Struck off the Strength of the Corps from 1st June 1913:—
No. 1320 Gunner T. Findlay No. 1 Company.

148. Transfers.—No. 1627 Gunner J. Welsh No. 1 Company is transferred to the Reserve from 10th June 1913.

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R. G. A.,
Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

CRICKET.

The Nets will be available for practice every Tuesday and Thursday evening on the Oval, Plot No. 9.

All members of the Corps wishing to play are requested to turn out.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GOATER.—At Babugarh, U. P., on the 4th June, the wife of Captain C. Goater, of a daughter (still-born).

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim:—The envoy of death arrests work, and reveals the vanity of worldly hopes.

THE ENGLISH MAIL ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "India" with the outward mails of 30th ultimo left Aden at 9 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail ...	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0

PATHARE PRUBHU WEDDING.—On Tuesday, Bai Krishnabai (Rosubai), the elder daughter of Mr. Anandrao Sunderji Dhuradhur, a well known and wealthy Prubhu, was given in marriage to Mr. Balaram Keroba Raghoba Dalvi (Nayak). Amongst those present were Europeans, native Christians, and a number of merchants, and other Prubhu gentlemen of position. After the religious ceremony, sweets, cocoanuts, turas and refreshments were served.

LECTURES IN FIRST AID AND HOME NURSING.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, Dr. S. K. Engineer, will, on behalf of the Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade, deliver lectures in "First Aid to the Injured" from Sunday the 15th June at the Elphinstone High School, Dhobitalao. Gentlemen of all communities intending to join this class, are requested to see Mr. Dosabhai F. Panthaki, Hon. Secry. of the Division at the school on Sunday next at 2-15 p. m., (S. T.). Dr. Ardeshir Ruttonji, Merchant, will commence lectures on "Home Nursing" from the same date and gentlemen holding First Aid Certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association are requested to attend on the same premises on Sunday next at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seyshelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per extra s.s. "Purnea" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 p.m. on Friday the 13th Inst., instead of on the 12th as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Sydney" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-30 p.m. on Friday the 13th June.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Penang Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Saturday 14th June. Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Tymeric" *via* Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 14th June.—Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Umlazi" *via* Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 16th June.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S ROBES.

An interesting historical document has been sold at Messrs. Sotheby's rooms in London for £61. It was a sheet of vellum, 25in. square, containing in ninety-five closely written lines a full description of the clothes worn by Queen Elizabeth. It began, "A warraunte to the Greate Guardrobe for Yor Majties apparelle for one half yere, and among many hundreds of items were the following:—Firste to Walter Fyshe our Taylor for alteringe of a vale of blak stiched cloth and making it longer the lyninge performed wth white sarsenett. Item to lyninge of a night gowne of crymsen satten wth white bayes; for making of fower petycoates of bayes two crymsen and two purple bounde at the skyrtes and above wth silk lase; for making of newe bodies and slevis for a French gowne of white satten striped wth golde lase lyned with white sarsenett with rolls in the slevis cordid wth fustian; for making of dublett of yellowe satten layd wth silver lase lyned with yellow sarsenett.

There were curious entries regarding clothes for William Shenton, "our Foole," and "for a littell blak-a-more boye.".

DIABETES.

An interesting treatise dealing with causes, different stages and the most effective treatment of Diabettes, Hydrocele and Skin diseases, will be given away free to the readers of the "Bombay Gazette" on application to—A. Chatterji & Co., (B. G.) 108-2, Machuabazar Road, Calcutta.

HYDROCELE.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.)

Summary Suit.

330-13—Amir Tejmal Bhagchand and Co Bai Navajbai widow and another.
To speak to the Minutes of Decree.
218-13—Daph. Sir Jugmohandas Dhondu Vishnu Subins.
For Dismissal under Rule 103.
404-13—Madhowji Madaulal Umedram T Umedram and others.
440-13—Mirza Mahomedalli Ganjji Kurmalibhoy Haji.
Undefended New Long Causes.
69-13—Payne R D Sethna and another Misrilal Lackmidas and others.
149-13—Matubhai D G Shroff N Kashinath and others.
151-13—Matubhai D Shroff N Kashinath.
361-13—Smethan Rahimbhoy Moloo Hiraji Kalloo and others.
For Consent Decree.
1234-12-Shroff China Jetha and another M Bhawanji and others Madhowji Shroff.
For Decree Absolute.
1341-12-Dastur B Jekisondas vs A Ramchandra.
Commercial Cause.
1251-12—Captain and V. Chimanram Motiram vs Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansur. Motichand and D.
Short Cause,
102-13—Malvi H M and R Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi vs. Abdually Hakimji Pagdiwalla, Surajmal and Co.
Long Causes.
114-13—Payne and Co. Abdulla Haji Mowji vs. Aba Janmally Jetha. Jamshedji R and D.
605-22461-12—Crawford B and Co. The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt Edgelow G W and Co.
1005-12—D J Mantri Damodur Khannoo Thakur and another vs. The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg Co. Ld. Craigie and Co. Wacha and Co.
550-11—Matubai J and A. Chamanlal Karamchand vs. Popet Amarchand Shamrao M and H, Manchersha and N.
779-09—Dikshit—N C Pramanic Price Wills Reeves a firm Little.
766-12—Wacha and Co. R D Sethna vs. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji and Co.
1246-12—Mulji K. and T. Nana Yessoi Padval vs Sitabai widow and another Dasstur and Co.
1308-12—Mulla and M. Pirat Hassan vs Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed. Ardeshir H D and Co.
1319-12—Edgelow G W and Co. Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd; Payne and Co.
43-73—Edgelow G W and Co. Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd; Payne and Co.
309-03—Malvi H M and R, Jitmal Karayal vs Ebji Umersey Ardeshire H D and Co.
310-03—Malvi H M and R. Jitmal Kanayal vs Shamji Ludha and Co. Ardeshire H D and Co.
311-03—Malvi H M and R Mamraj Rambhagat vs Ebji Umersey, Ardeshire H D and Co.
1276-12—Chitnis M and K. Manaji Cooverji Shirki vs Merwanji Jehangir Vakil. Sabnis and G.
1201-12—Sabnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Cooverji Shirki. Chitnis M and K.
52[illegible]-42—Subnis and G. Sitabai widow vs Govindrao Madowrao Dukle, Dapathy F and D.
666-11—Jamshedji R and D, Sada Pang and Co; vs Shivnarayan Parbulal Edgelow G W and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MACLEOD.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

784-12—Smetham B and Co. Beramji Bomonji vs M M Dubash Forbes.

Commercial Cause.

349-13—Payne Greaves Cotton and Co B S Anklesaria Chothia.

Long Causes.

578-09—Nanu H and Co. Ibrahim Abdullally Mochal and C Chhaganlal and Co Madhowji Manchershaw.
533-12—Tyabji D and Co. Jotram Kedamath vs Gajumal Chirangilal Motichand and D.
455-11—Mulla and M Adamji Amarbhoy vs Abdeally Lookmanji Payne and Co.
4-12—Maneklal and Th. Hiralal Harjiwan and others vs Purshotam Pitamber and others. Raghawaya N and Co.
270-11—Raghawaya N and Co. Dastur and Co. Radabai, widow and another vs Walibai, widow. Maneklal and T.
834-12—Payne and Co. Bhowandas Viramal and Co. vs Hakimji Tajbhai, Jehangir and S.
891-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Valli Mahomed vs Katizabai Tyabji D and Co.
1030-12—Motichand and D. Messrs. Chunilal Motichand vs Jijibhai Bhagwan Purmanand and Co.
685-12—Ardeshir H D and Co Dinbai widow and others vs Basil Norman Lang and others Pestonji R K and Co. F P Pavri; Edgelow G W and Co.
688-09—Payne and Co. Hormasji Muserwanji Vakil vs Abdul Rahim Ayub and others Payne and Co; Pestonji R K and Co.
342-12—Mulla and M. Framji Hormusji Pavri vs Shapurji Perosha Soonawalla Jamshedji, R and D.
1278-12—Payne and Co. Abdul Karim Haji Jaffer vs Mahomed Jaffer Ramjan Alli and others. Little and Co.
8622-11-Bhaishanker K and G. Lakmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co, Ltd vs Ghordhandas Khatao and others. Edgelow G W and Co; Craigie B and Co.
25-13—Madhowji K and C. Goculdas Karsondas vs Valivahu widow, Unwalla and P.
738-12—Payne and Co. Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayani vs Kapurchand Mohanji; Little and Co.
166-13—Dalal Kuberdas Narsidas Mojilal Bapulal Surajmal.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

A HIMALAYAN HOLIDAY.

NARKANDA.

Narkanda nestles among pine clad hill tops, forty miles beyond Simla on the road to Tibet and the Roof of the World. The way to it is only a mule path that is at places barely five feet wide but the scenery is so splendid and the air so refreshing that this village with its 9,000 feet of elevation is steadily gaining favour as a holiday resort. The horizon to the north east is bounded, thirty miles off, by a range of eighty miles of snow-covered mountains that rise to 20,000 feet and throw back the rays of the afternoon sun in a magnificent panorama. Although so near to Simla Narkanda has escaped most of its influences; their is neither club, gymkhan a nor reading room; per contra there are well kept roads, hewn in the steep hill sides that mount and descend on either side, clothed with trees and carpeted with ferns and wild strawberries, while at short intervals are glimpses of hill tops and far valleys with scattered small villages and patches of cultivation where the wheat is being harvested. Bears are numerous and the panther and leopard are not hard to find, while jungle fowl pheasant and other games are plentiful. A very comfortable, though small, hotel, situated on a spur overlooking the road, is kept by a retired postmaster whose memories go back to the stirring times of the Mutiny, his house is scrupulously clean, the food is good, and the charges moderate. Narkanda possesses neither dhobi nor barber, and it has just furnished the spectacle of a traveller who never washed anything but himself, teaching his boy (equally ignorant) in the art of washing shirts and socks with the aid of the instructions on Sunlight Soap. Two earthquakes occurred during the month, one of which shook the house and rattled all the doors and windows without doing further damage.

To the artist Narkanda with the surrounding district is a Paradise. Situated in a small Native State the hand of progress has scarcely touched it, the ancient hill footpaths are still in regular use by travellers, who object to pay tolls, and the people wear the same homespun woollen clothing that they wore a thousand years ago. They are a cheery, hardy, handsome, race largely occupied in transport with mules, and apparently not far removed from the times when highway robbery was a lucrative occupation. There is in the village a well-built and muscular old man, with a very shifty eye, who in his lusty youth was a successful footpad and murderer. He is credited with at least fifteen capital crimes, that were carried out more in the style of the Thug, than by open attack. He is now "the mildest-mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat," the owner of many cattle, and purveyor of milk to all who desire it. While the village-smith was forging a Kookri for the writer, the milk-dealer passed by. The smith with a significant glance passed his hand across his gizzard. But bygones are plainly bygones, the retired brigand's daughter is now the belle of the village, and her jewellry makes such a lavish display at any festival that she can change her husband as often as a member of the New York four hundred. The marriage contract, if such a thing exists at Narkanda, must be a very flimsy document, and liable to rapid deterioration. The aforesaid blacksmith whose real wife is at Bajawra, eighty miles away, has evidently the same weakness that long ago got his prototype Vulcan into such serious trouble. He has met a slant-eyed enchantress who now blows his bellows while he forges thunderbolts—otherwise Kookries and formidable meat-choppers—of which he makes a speciality. But there is trouble ahead for the doughty smith. Lilith has other admirers, and the disappearance of a piece of puttoo (homespun) at her house was the subject of a fight at the smithy in which weapons of iron were used with sanguinary results.

Devil-worship seems to constitute the religion of these people, and the scraps of red and white cloth tied to the trees at cross roads are the offerings by which wayfarers propitiate the "the bhoots" that swarm invisible through the country. If the hill folk only knew it, the telegraph wire, crossing hill and valley and uniting the remotest part of India with its slender thread, is the greatest and most potent 'bhoot' of all. Kumharsen State is managed in the style of the Middle Ages in spite of, or because of, a Superintendent whose headquarters are in Simla. The manager or "gumasta" is a man whose doings are just now attracting the attention of Government; according to details published in the "Tribune" he is charged with causing the death by torture of a poor woman whose body was laid at the foot of a high rock so as to simulate a suicide. When her son sought justice he was persecuted. Other charges of extortion, injustice, robbery, and high-handedness, are preferred against this man who is also accused of executing "le droit seigneur" after the manner of the French nobles before the Revolution. It is to be hoped that his doings may receive a strict investigation. A high official in a Native State is not supposed to need any salary. On the contrary he is often in a position to pay handsomely for his post, for there are so many unconsidered trifles that an uneducated ruler may overlook, and a shrewd administrator may appreciate.

Although May is over, it is still early spring at this altitude. The sting of the water at early ablutions and the nip of the breeze from the hill tops during the morning walk are delightful. A recent thunderstorm with hail and rain has cleared away the haze, and restored all the sharp outlines of the distant scenery, the roads are washed clean and carpeted anew with fresh pine needles brought down by the hail, and all nature seems to rejoice in the sunshine. Every day one can walk farther than on the previous one, until traces of the old road would carry the traveller on indefinitely in response to a vagabond instinct of which most people, however civilised, still retain some residue. But it is not all sunshine for the wayfarer. The other night, when the hail was at the heaviest and most people were abed, the faint tinkle of mule bells could be heard in the intervals of the storm, which revealed the other side of the life of the merry muleteer who must face all weathers.

Kumharsen State does not possess a town, it has not even a market and its wealth of forest can only afford a small revenue on account of deficient means of communication. There are no rivers along which timber could be carried, no cart roads and no railway. Cut-timber suitable for building purposes is all carried on the backs of men, a mode of transport that can only pay for distances of a few miles. Some day when the long talked of electric narrow gauge railway to unite the Kulu Valley with Simla is built, Kumharsen State will wake up; its wool, timber, dairy, and market produce, will pour into the plains, and the seeker after pure and bracing air, fine scenery, and the simple life combined, will have to go farther afield for it.

W.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs ...	12	m 5 14	25 3
		5 29 a	26 9
Fri ...	13	m 6 33	25 6
		6 30 a	26 4
Sat	14	m 7 50	26 1
		7 31 a	26 1
Sun	15	m 8 56	26 11
		8 31 a	25 11
Mon	16	m 9 54	27 8
		9 27 a	25 10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs ...	12	m 10 53	19 1
Fri ...	13	m 0 16	17 9
		0 17 a	19 11
Sat	14	m 1 12	17 1
		1 35 a	20 3
Sun	15	m 2 2	16 4
		2 45 a	20 4
Mon ...	16	m 2 50	15 9
		3 46 a	20 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise.	Sunset.
12 (Thursday)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 16m.
13 (Friday)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 17m
14 (Satur.)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 16m
15 (Sunday)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 17m
16 (Monday)	do 6h. 1m.	do 7h. 17m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, June 11th, 10h. 7·3m. p.m. Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 23·7m. p.m. Last Quarter, 26th 11h. 10·8m. p.m. New Moon, July 4th 10h. 36·2m. a. m.

RAILWAY RETURNS

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 31st May, 1913:—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 31st May 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2855·69	1602400	1358570 0	15188100
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·88	49100	371700	420800
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	3900	31900	35800
Total...	3021·86	1655400	1398930 0	15644700
Earnings for ordg. 7 days ending 31st May 1912				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2791·13	1535643	1331223 1	14847874
A.D.C.Ry	125·83	46247	246634	292881
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	4422	30739	35161
Total...	2957·25	1586312	1358960 4	15175916
Increase or Decrease			9	
G.I.P. Ry	+ 64·56	+ 66757	+27346	+340226
A.D.C.Ry	+ 0·05	+ 2353	+12503 6	+127919
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	...	— 522	+ 1161	+ 639

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st May, 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 243000	Rs. 350000	Rs. 7000	Rs 610000
Or per mile of Ry ...	133	197	4	334
For previous 8 weeks of half-year...	0 183300	2645000	54000	4582000
Total for 9 weeks ...	212600	3005000	61000	5192000
Comparison.	0			
Total for cor. week of previous year.	240609	437187	7695	68549
Per mile of Ry do...	132	239	4	375
Total to cor. date do...	209473 3	3591626	66091	5752450

Decrease for the week-....Rs. 75,490
Do. to date .....„ 5,62,450

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st May 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 224000	Rs. 563000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 788000
Or per mile of Ry ...	237	592	4	833
For previous 8 weeks of half year...	0 179600	4508000	31000	6335000
Total for 9 weeks. ...	203000	5068000	35000	7123000
Comparison.	0			
Total for cor. period of previous year...	215808	52225[illegible]	7035	745102
Per mile of Ry. do...	228	553	7	788
Total to cor. date do...	1948[illegible] 8	4451605	45715	614560

Increase for the week ... Rs. +2,898
Do. to date ..... „ 6,77,332

Scones, milk bread and little dinner loaves — delicious and perfectly digestible — can be made easily and quickly with

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder

Follow carefully the instructions for making, given on every tin.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 10. BOMBAY, June 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 5-16	un	chgd
8 do. Rentes.	84 3-4		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	87 1-4		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	84	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 1-2		1-16
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 3-4		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	59 3-4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·22 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin.	20·43	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4·86 5-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	4 1-2	3-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 3-4	1-4	
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-4	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	3 5-8	un	chgd
do, 7 day Market Loans- ...	3 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 27-32d.
Closing tone of silver—Weak.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Good biz done.
Futures	...	Steady.
Manchester		Moderately active.
Total Sales	...	15,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	3,000 "
Imports	...	4,000 "
Mid-Americans	...	6·70—03 "
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	9·80 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·48 +05	6·46 +05	6·36 +05
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
6 21 +03	6·14 +03	6·10 +02
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apr.**
6·09 +02	6·09 +02	6·10 +02	6·11 +02

New York 11 a.m., July 11·99, Oct. 11·29.
New York official Noon call July 11·95 Oct. 11·33.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·23, Oct. 11·36.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	7,000
" Receipts at " last year...	3,700
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" Exports to Continent ...	1,000
Spot Cotton ...	12 35+10

Futures—Month of July 12·06+18
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·35+11
Advanced on firm Southern spot market and improved demand, and on bull support and shorts covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 3-8+1-8
Futures month of July ...	12·25+09
Futures month of Oct. ...	11·39+06
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady.

Liverpool, June 10.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Very quiet.
Tone Cloths Steady. Fair biz at steady rates.

Weft American "54" ...	11 3-4
Weft Egyptian "80" ...	18 1-2
Tone—Yarn—Market ...	Steady.
Weft Egyptian "32" ...	12 1-2
Twist "32" W T C...	10 1-4
Twist "32" B ...	10 3-4
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ...	18 3
Twist "36" W T C ...	10 1-2
Twist "36" B ...	11
Twist "42" ...	12 1-2
Twist American "60" ...	16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ...	17 3-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ...	21 3-4
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading	7 9
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs ...	8 5
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range ...	3 1
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ...	2 2 3-4
" Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No 1500 ...12 5 1-2 ex warehouse	
40s Banner Mill Twist ...	11
Geo Mayall's Yarn ...	11
F. G. F Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool ...	5 31-32
Buyers or Sellers ...	Sellers.
months	June-July.
Water Twist American 30s.	10 pence.
" " " 40s.	11 3-8
Mule " " 40s.	11
" " " 50s.	12 3-4
" " " 60s.	14 7-8
" " Egyptian 40s.	16 1-2
" " " 50s.	17
" " " 60s.	18

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	Nominal,
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...87 1-2unchgd	
Do. Months ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	87 unchgd.
Do. Month— ...	June-July.

London—Value.
Tone—Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe ...	35 3-4—Value
Do. Months— ...	June-July.—Quiet.
Barletto Russo ...	36 1-4— June—Sellers—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	38
Do. Months ...	May—Sellers.

SEEDS

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ...	50 1-2+1-4
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do Name of Ports—Dunkirk— Sellers.	
Yellow Gurzerat per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship ...	52+1-2
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.	Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore	46 3-4+1-4
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do Name of Ports.— Hamburg—Sellers.	
Tone—Firm.	

LINSEED :—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...	45 3-8unchgd
Do. Months— ...	June July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta ...	43 9
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
London—Done and Buyers.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 41 3-4 unchgd.	
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers	

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-11-6 unchgd
June-July—Hull—Nearest value. Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rib Coffee ... 10 1-4 -1-4
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 9 1-2+1d.
June-July—Value—Steady.
METALS—

Copper Braziers ...	£ 79 1-2—£1
Yellow Metal ...	d. 6 15-16—1-16
Standard Copper: G M B ...	£65 1-4—1 1-4

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar
O&S India(Double bags).. 13 2 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment. July-Aug.—Sellers.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar
C & F India ... Nominal.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 4 3-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers.
9 7 unchgd—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened steady, closed dull.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 3 1-4—3-4
Months of Shipments ...June-Augt.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Rather easier.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal.
Month of Shipments ... .
Javar Sugar.—Inactive. Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [June 11TH 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1 Case Rupees	5,790	Hongkong	Eastern Bank
1 Bundle Sovns	15,000	Busreh	Comptoir de Paris

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 9th June 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	194	2,24,887
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	63	76,884

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 5th June 1913	5 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 29th May	6 "
Bank of Mad. " " 4th June	7 "

EXCHANGE—
The market opened flat, the rates being 1s. 3.15 16d. T. T., 1 3 31 32 on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months sight Credits. Very little business has been done either way.
We quote.—

T T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. August.
Do. do France	... 170 3-4
Do. do Marks	... 138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 147 1-2
Shanghai "	... 200 3-4
Japan "	... 149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened quiet at 96 for Cash and 95 15 16 for the settlement, and has been rather irregular during the day closing as under. A moderate business has been done.
We quote.—

Cash ...	Rs. 96 0 0 Buyers.
Settlement ...	" 95 14 0

BULLION.—
Yesterday bar silver in London was 1 16 lower both for ready and forward, the rates quoted being 27 1-2 and 27 3 4 respectively New York was unchanged at 59 3-4. The local market opened at 69 15 16 exdutyfor the near settlement and has remained steady during the day with a small business passing.
We quote.—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs. 24 0 9
Australian Gold ...	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns Gold ...	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready ...	" 69 15 0
1st Settlement ...	" 69 15 0
2nd Settlement ...	" 70 2 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready ...	" 79 5 0
1st Settlement March ...	" 79 5 0
2nd Settlement ...	" 79 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—
The following are the latest telegrams received here :—
GRUNNING AND Co ;—"Advanced owing to strength of spot market. The market is liable to bull manipulation if stocks continue to decrease."
PRIVATE :—"On any further advance we advise sales temporarily."
WELD AND Co :—"In North Carolina cloudy, in South Carolina heavy rain, in Georgia rain, windy ; all cold." Our Liverpool friends cable :—"Market advanced on good New York market. Better undertone than for some time past. South selling a little, but have a favourable opinion of the market."
A STERN AND Co :—"Market affected favourably by crop prospects declining. We are having too much rain. Cold weather is reported in Carolins and Texas. Market is inclined to act more quickly on adverse than on favourable news just now."
A further advance is reported in the home markets in the telegrams to hand to-day. The near positions are more affected than the distant ones, though weather reports are less favourable. The local market opened steadier with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher all round.
For forward delivery there is still little enquiry. Ready Broach of nice quality and high class Oomras are in demand for export, but holders are asking higher prices. Mills are buying quietly.
Further rain is reported in Guzerat, Kathiawar and Central India as also in the Punjab, but there is little in the Central Provinces or Berars.
QUOTATIONS.—
NEW CROP.

Good M. G Broach ...	Rs. 292-3	Mar.
F. G. H. C. Bengals ...	" 243	Jan.

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	294	June
do. Kamgaon Akola..	255-6	do
do. Bengal ...	242	do
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	275	do
Good M G Coompta ...	279	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	274	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	268	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	281	do

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	10,000
Total Imports ...	7,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·48 unchgd	6·46 unchgd	6·36 unchgd
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec**
6·21 unchgd	6·15 +01	6·10 unchgd
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
6·10 +01	6·10 +01	6·10 unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet.

Ready	... Rs.	7 6 0 B.T.
September	... "	8 5 3 R.T.
May 1914	... "	8 12 3 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	7 8 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	"	8 9 0 R.T.
Yellow Guzrat	"	8 8 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady.

Black Kutni ...	"	49 8 0
Yellow Higanghat ...	"	63 8 0
Yellow Secunderabad	"	61 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	11 9 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35 0 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	51 8 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet. We quiet :—

June—September	... Rs.	8 1 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—
Tone—Quiet.

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 5 6 B.T.
White Delhi Sept.	"	5 9 0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	"	5 10 0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...		1,695
Bank of India ...		69
Eastern Bank ...		87
Indian Specie ...		66 1-2

MILLS.

David ...		516 1-4
Kohinoor ...		797 1-2
Manockji Petit ...		3,200
New Great Eastern ...		252 1-2
Standard ...		1,380

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton ...		142 1-2
New Berar ...		557 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		204
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		173
Bombay S N Ordy ...		240
Colaba Land and Mill ...		1,465
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		20
Treacher and Co ...		502 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	590

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	9,960 bales.
Wheat ...	...	19,380 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	11,286 "
Rapeseed ...	...	4,000 "
Gingellyseed	...	135 "
Poppyseed ...	...	822 "
Groundnuts...	...	855 "
Castorseed ...	...	4,822 "
Rice ...	...	4,809 "
Myrabollams.	...	1.829 "
Cottonseed ...	...	1,732 "
Mowraseed ...	...	587 "
Gram ...	...	3,412 "
Joowar ...	...	60 "
Maize ...	...	Nil "
Barley ...	...	109 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, June 10.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	7,000	Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....	
Exports to Continent ...	1,000	do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·35+10	
Future Cotton at New York July	12·06+18	
Future Cotton at New York October	11·35+11	
Tone Market at closing Spot..	.....	
Tone Market at closing Futures	.....	
Futures closing tone ...	Steady.	

General Tone Market opened :—Steady and advanced on firm Southern spot market and improved demand and bull support short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 3-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July	12·25+9
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October	11·39+6
Future closing tone.—Steady.	

Delayed in Transit.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed Steady.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Quiet.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	15,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	3,000 "
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	4,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.		5
Coconada Ginned—London C. I. F.		5 1-31
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ..		9 80
Good Bhownuggur ...		5 11-16d.
Good Bengal		5 8-32d.
F. G. Bengal		5 12-32d.
Fine Bengal		5 16-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn.		5 8-32d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.		6 3-32d.
Mid American at Liverpool ...		6·67
Cotton delivery mid uplands Liverpool,		G. O. C.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ...		11
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills).		11 1-8
Weft 54 American ...		11 3-4
Weft 80 Egyptian ...		18 1-2
Weft 32's		14 3-8
Twist 36		10 1-2
Twist 42		11 5-8
Twist American 60 ...		16 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60 ...		18 1-8
Twist Egyptian 80 ...		21 1-4
Tone of Fine Yarns— ...		Steady
Tone of Coarse Yarns—		do
General Tone of Yarn Market—		do.
June-July		6·48+5
July-Aug		6·46+5
Aug.-Sept		6·36+5
Sept.-Oct		6·21+3
Oct.-Nov.		6·14+3
Nov.-Dec.		6 10+2
Dec.-Jan.		6·09+2
Jan.-Feb.		6·09+2
Feb.-Mch.		6·10+2

MANCHESTER, June 10.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Steady and prices generally firm.

LONDON, June 11.

WHEAT AND SEEDS,

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (p e r 410 lbs)...June July—Ldn. 43 9 "
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....June-July—Amsterdam ... 45 "
Do. La Plata ...June-July—Antwerp ... 41 6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet with little doing
Do. Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes ..June— £ 23-17-6
do ... Aug.-Sept— £23-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...June-July —Dunkirk... 64 9Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close. .....
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal June-July—Hamburg 46 6 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship June-July—Hamburg ... 50 6 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship June-July—Hamburg .. 51 6 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold .....
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels, June-July—Hull ... £6-11-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Quiet
Gingellyseed, Bombay 15 p.c. May-June.—London. .....
Wheat, Choice white Karachi June-July—London... 37 6 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) June-July—London... 37 3 "
Do. Club No. 2...June-July—London ... 37 6 "
Do. Choice white Delhi June-July—London— Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close Quiet
Do. South Australian ...May — .....
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. June-July— .....
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... .
Do. Red Graded American per central ... ...July 7 5 1-8
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .
Karachi Barley ...June-July—London... .....

LONDON, June 11.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg ... Sellers. — .....
German Beetroot. 88 per cent. F. O. B. H'burg. Aug. 9 7 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) July-Aug.... 13 3
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June— .....
German Closing Tone Market— Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India July-Aug. 12 5 1-4 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ... .
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals ... Nominal.
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. .....
E, A. B, and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— July-Aug. 13 6 "
E, A. B, and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market., Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, June 10.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June...	Value 11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	10 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June ...	.....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June...	11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... June...	12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	10 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi June...	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec...	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi	.....
Closing Tone of Market } Special Feature ... }	Quiet with little doing.

LONDON, June 10.

METALS.

		£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	65 5 0
" Best English Selected.		71 15 0
" Braziers ...	...	79 10 0
" Tone of Market	...	Quiet
Hard Spelter ...	...	20 5 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	209 0 0
Yellow Metal ...	...	6 7-8d.
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool ...	...	11 0 0
Silver, Spot ...	...	27 1-2
" 2 months hence ...		27 3-4
Tone of Market—Quiet. No buyers.		

LONDON, June 10.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	27 1-2
Silver 2 Months ...	27 3-4
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet.	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	No buyers
Rentes 3 p. c.	£ 85
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div...	£ 73 5-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 87 5-8
Sterling loan	£ 87 5-8
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 64 1-8
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market	Steady.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ...	1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·23
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·43
New york (Demand Bills) dls	4·86 5-8
Interest day to day loans	3 1-2
Do. 7 days Matket loans	3 1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	4 1-2
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5

LONDON, June 10.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN. Spot ... ... 86 Sellers
Shellac TN. Spot June delivery... 87 do
Shellac TN. Spot Aug. delivery...88 Business done
Shellac Tone of closing market for TN. Spot ... ... Firm
Shellac Tone of closing market for TN. Futures ... ... Firm
General Tone of Market—Fair demand, but holders are firm which checks business.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	10,000
Tone of Market ...	Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands	G. O. C. Liverpool.

The Soap for India.
Good for PRICKLY HEAT
Wards off INSECT BITES,
and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
Proprietors : WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.
To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from :—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
June-July...	6·48	6·51
July-Aug...	6·46	6·49
Aug.-Sept...	6·36	6·39
Sept.-Oct...	6·21	6·24
Oct.-Nov....	6·14	6·17
Nov.-Dec....	6·10	6·13
Dec.-Jan. ..	6·09	6·12
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·09	6·12
Feb.-Mar....	6·10	6·13

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

The market for coal shares opened dull and inactive, with only small business passing. Prices were unchanged but the tendency was to be easier.
There was nothing doing in the jute market, while in the gunny market things were easier in all departments. For hessians there was some enquiry, but the limits were too low to admit of business.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Al'ahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 "	1695
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	69
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1760
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1460
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	50	7	66½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		¼	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£50
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	87
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12·10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12·10	3 "	£21¼
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£37½
National Bank of India ..	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	905
Alliance ...	1000	1003	...	110
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	240
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ..	250	250	15	749
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	530
Century ...	100	100	3	285
Central India ...	500	500	70	2120
China ...	1000	1000	...	805
Chio Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1465
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	118
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	288
Crown ...	500	500	20	600
David ...	450	250	10	516¾
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	490
Empress ...	500	500	...	150
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	195
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	517½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1640
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	372½
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyderabad ...	500	500	15	420
Imperial Cotton ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Indian Mfg ...	500	500	...	115
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
James Greaves ...	1000	1000	60	1000
Jamshed Mfg ...	500	500	...	205
Jivraj Baloo ...	250	250	5	145
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	420
Khandesh ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	619	25	680
Kohinoor ...	500	1000	45	1380
Leopold ...	500	500	15	797½
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	...	...
Madras United ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1340
Madhauji Dharamsay ...	500	500	50	2100
Manekji Petit ...	1000	1000	65	1500
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	80	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	60	3100
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	50
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	...
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	100
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	252½
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	1090
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	167½
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	200
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	780
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	350
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	4800
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	50
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	1380
Swan... ...	250	250	10	132½
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	300
Textile	500	500	20	1720
Vishnu Cotton Co do	500	500	Nil	1450
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	490
				665
				622

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort ...	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee ...	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	142½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum ...	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton ...	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	880
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	872½
New Berar ...	500	500	40	557½
New Prince of Wales ...	500	500	30	755
Oomri ...	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany ...	100	100	10	...
Sind ...	400	400	30	650
Surat City ...	200	200	20

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

APPELLATE COURT.

JEW'S APPEAL IN FRAUD CASE FAILS.

In the Bombay High Court yesterday, on the Appellate Side, Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah disposed of a reference in the case in which Ezra Abdulla, an elderly Bagdadi Jew, was convicted by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and sentenced to two months simple imprisonment on a charge of cheating Mahomed Husain Abdulla, a merchant, in respect of Rs. 1,000.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused, who was trading in caps and velvet, had become insolvent on December 21st, 1912, on which day his shop was taken charge of by the Official Assignee. On the following morning, the accused went to the shop of the complainant and asked him to advance him a loan of Rs. 1,000. He represented that he expected Rs. 1,000 from one of his customers during that day, and that the loan would be returned by four o'clock the same day.

The complainant, having had previous dealings with the accused, advanced the loan. The accused failing to return the amount, the complainant made inquiries and learnt that the accused had become insolvent and that his statement that he wanted the money to satisfy a hundi, which fell due on that day, was false.

In the lower Court the accused's defence was that the charge was a false one and had been brought by the complainant with the intention of putting pressure upon the accused to settle the payment of a previous hundi for Rs. 2,000, which he had failed to meet when it fell due. The accused also set up an *alibi*. He said that on the morning of December 22nd, he was busy in the house of some friends, therefore, he could not have gone to the complainant for the loan as alleged.

The magistrate pointed out that the complainant's story was supported by an entry in his books and could not have been fabricated. He disbelieved the *alibi*, and convicted the accused, sentencing him as stated.

Mr. Velinkar appeared for the accused yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor said that the Court could not allow Mr. Velinkar to go into the evidence. The magistrate had believed the evidence of a Mahomedan and disbelieved the story of a Jew. On the question of fact the Court must accept Mr. Aston's finding.

Mr. Velinkar asked their Lordships to consider the question of sentence. The accused was a very respectable man and a man over sixty years of age.

His Lordship replied that the sentence was one of simple imprisonment and the accused would be well cared for in the house of correction.

The appeal was rejected.

GAMBLING IN SILVER.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah yesterday disposed of the appeal filed by Fateh Mahomed and Hargovind Amulak against the conviction and sentence passed on them by Rao Bahadhur Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who fined the petitioners Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 respectively, the first for keeping a common gaming-house at Shroff Bazaar, and the second for assisting the first petitioner in committing the offence.

Mr. Sorab R. Davar, Barrister, appeared for the petitioners, while the Government pleader represented the crown.

Inspector Jones had charged the petitioners and 52 other persons, (who were discharged by the magistrate) with gaming in a common gambling house kept by the first petitioner, the second assisting him by keeping the books and account as his mehta. The accused were alleged to be gambling in silver transactions.

It was argued for the defence that the compound in which they carried on the silver business did not fall under the definition, "house, room or place." In the Gaming Act of course, counsel contended, place must be taken as of the same genus as house or room, and as in this case it was a vacant site surrounded by houses without a roof, and not being any structure, therefore it was not of the genus of house or room.

The books, Mr. Davar proceeded to argue, were not instruments of gaming as they were only used for the purpose of recording transactions to assist the memory, and were not actually actively used as gaming instruments, like dice, cards etc.

The Government Pleader cited decisions of the Madras and Punjab Courts' against this argument. He also cited the judgment in the case of Bows vs. Fenwick in which it was held that a place need not necessarily resemble a house or a room.

Their Lordships said that the judgment applied to this case where the compound was a small one. It was surrounded on all sides by houses and it resembled a "chawk" and entrance to it was through a very narrow lane. There was also a board outside describing the compound as the meeting place of a "mahajan" dealing in silver. For these reasons their Lordships held that it fell within the meaning of section 3 of the Gaming Act.

The rule was discharged and the convictions were confirmed.

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

Yesterday, at the Bombay High Court Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah disposed of the appeal filed by Kalappa, Manappa, and Singappa against the decision of Mr. Datta, second class Magistrate, Naval Gund, who convicted and sentenced the appellants and three others to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each, for causing grievous hurt and wrongfully confining one Kaderkhan.

The accused appealed against the decision to the sub-divisional Magistrate of Dharwar. Mr. Namjoshi, and the sentence of the lower court was upheld except in the case of the third and sixth accused. The fifth accused who was the owner of the house where the complainant was confined and tortured, did not appeal.

The case for the prosecution was that the first second and fourth accused induced the complainant to enter the house of the fifth accused and the third and sixth accused encouraged the fifth accused. After the complainant had entered the house they made two holes in the wall of a room and putting his legs through the holes they tied to them a piece of rope, which was passed through the beam on the ceiling and pulled the rope so as to cause pain to the complainant. He was kept in this position for twentyfour hours. Subsequently his cries attracted the attention of the people who sent for the police patel; the latter officer came to the spot, entered the room and saw the condition of the complainant. He was afraid to release the man because he said he was afraid of a riot by the faction of the villagers to which the accused belonged. He sent for the Chief Constable and in front of a "panch" the complainant was released.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of Mr. Campbell for the petitioners, said that the conviction could not be supported. In the first place it was proved that in the village in question there were two bitter factions to one of which the police patel belonged, while the accused belonged to the other. The police patel from intelligible motives was therefore pressing the charge against the accused; it was admitted that on the third night after the offence was committed the police patel had sent in a report and had thrown the responsibility of the offence wholly on the shoulders of the fifth accused. No mention was made about the other accused at all. The Police Patel subsequently explained that he was afraid to mention the names of the other accused. But if he could mention one name there was no difficulty in mentioning the other names. The petitioners' names were mentioned subsequently because they belonged to the opposite faction. It was unsafe to allow the conviction to stand on the evidence of Abdulla and Murzappa, whose statements were not supported by any other witnesses.

The accused were directed to be discharged and the fines if paid to be refunded.

POLICE COURTS.

A PSEUDO MEDICAL OFFICER.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector De Burg charged Mirza Mahomed Beg Mirza Hussein Beg, formerly a hereditary pensioner of the Nizam's State, with false personation and cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 235 due to a motor-car driver.

At appeared from the evidence that on the 31st of May last the accused met Mr. P. H. Adams, a taxi-owner and driver near the Napier Garage, Rampart Row, and gave his name as A. Khan, Staff Medical Officer of H. H. the Nizam, and said that he was then residing at the Nizam's Palace, Bombay. He gave Adams to understand that he wanted a car for the Private Secretary to H. H. the Nizam and asked him to send a good car to an address in Duncan Road. Mr. Adams asked one of his drivers to take a car to the place, and the accused drove for four or five days, taking with him his friends and some women. The accused put off payment to the driver for one reason or another and the driver being unwilling to displease a customer got the accused to make out chits for the times when he had engaged the car. On the 5th instant, a bill for Rs. 240 was presented when the accused gave some excuse for delaying payent. The driver, growing suspicious, obtained information from a man who was working as a servant of the accused that he was not what he represented himself to be and that he intended to leave Bombay that night. The driver communicated this to his master, Mr. Adams, and he in turn informed the police of the matter and the accused was arrested.

At the enquiry by the Court, it was ascertained that the accused had formerly received an hereditory pension from the Nizam's Government. When the present Nizam ascended the "gadi" he stopped several such pensions and the accused's pension was one of those. Since then he had come to Bombay and had tried to do some commission business. He went to a missionary and told him that he wished to be converted to Christianity, took religious instruction from him and lived on his bounty for some days. During the last few days the accused had gone to several photographers of the city and got himself photographed in various costumes and postures. None of these photographs had been paid for.

The accused admitted that he had no money with him and pleaded guilty to the charge. He prayed for the mercy of the Court.

The Magistrate said that the accused deserved no leniency, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

COMPLAINT WHICH WAS MADE TOO SOON.

Before Mr. B. N. A. Athvale, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, a Hindu, named Krison, charged Mala Amru, Madarama and Rukhatmaya, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

Mr. Vrsovalla, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and the accused were defended by Mr. R. S. Pandit, Barrister-at-Law.

For the complainant it was stated that at 7 p.m. on May 10th, while he was going along Walpakadi, near Mazagaon, the three accused met him and demanded money. As he refused them, they began to abuse him, and an altercation ensued in which the first and second accused struck the complainant, and the third man stabbed him with a knife.

The defence was that the story of assault was a pure fabrication and had been concocted by the complainant against the accused, because he had entertained ill-feeling against them for a long time.

Deputy Inspector Lyons stated that the complaint of the assault was lodged at 4 p.m. on May 9th and not at 10 p.m. on the 10th.

His Worship thought that this was a doubtful case and ordered the accused to be acquitted. He declined, however, to impose any fine on the complainant, as the accused had already proceeded against him in the court of the Second Presidency Magistrate.

THIEVES AND RECEIVER PUNISHED.

Govind Bhagya and Laxman Visram, two hamals in the employ of Messrs. Treacher and Co., were charged at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday with the theft of cutlery of the value of Rs. 150.

On June 7th, a police sepoy arrested the second accused on suspicion at Gunbow street, and recovered a case of Wilkinson's razors. On further enquiry, it was found that the two accused had been in the habit of pilfering cutlery from the firm and had sold them to a shop-keeper in Gunbow street, from whom some property was recovered.

The two men pleaded guilty, and were sentenced, the first to receive 12 stripes and the second to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

The shop keeper, Sala Mahomed Gumar, was next charged with receiving the stolen property, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 125, or in default to undergo one month's imprisonment.

A GIRL KIDNAPPED.

Deputy-Inspector Newby, charged MahomedCassum, a mill-hand, with kidnapping a Mahomedan girl, a minor named Jayabibai (10,) who lived with her parents at Sewri. The girl used to carry her brother's meals to the mill where the accused worked, and there she made the latter's acquaintance. On May 5 he visited the girl's house, and finding her mother ill and helpless, he carried the girl a way. He took her to Baroda, where he left her at the railway station and disappeared. The police found her and brought her to Bombay afterwards arresting the man.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Athvale, sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

VAGRANT'S DESERTION.

John Patrik Egan, an inmate of the Government Workhouse, was charged before Mr. B. N. Athvale, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate with deserting from the Workhouse.

Mr. T. H. Graham, who prosecuted, stated that the man obtained permission to go in search of employment, and went out, but did not return, as he was required to do.

The accused, who had two previous convictions against him for similar offences, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

TENDERS FOR OIL ACCEPTED.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Chairman, presided at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation last evening. The Committee discussed the letter of the Commissioner regarding the tenders for kerosine oil for the tender of the Municipality. The Commissioner had, in his letter, recommended the tender of the Standard Oil Company in preference to those of Messrs Shaw, Wallace and Co., and the Asiatic Petroleum Company, and asked for the sanction of the Committee to enter into a contract with the Standard Oil Company for the supply of 3,200 tins of "Elephant" Brand and 600 cases of "WhiteRose" brand. The Committee, after discussing the letter approved the suggestion made by the chairman to accept the tender of 3,200 tins of oil of Elephant Brand from the Standard Oil Company at the price quoted and the order for 600 cases of 150 deg. brand to be placed with the Asiatic Petroleum Company.

In regard to the memorandum sent to the Committee by the Commissioner with the letter of Messrs Turner Hoare and Co., who have tendered for the contract for the duplication of the Tansa Main, the comapproved of the contract being signed at the rates quoted.

Regarding the subsidiary works required to be carried out at Love Grove in connection with the installation of the new machinery for relieving the surcharging of the sewers, the letter of the Commissioner was discussed, and it was decided to forward the matter to the Corporation for sanction.

BURGLARS BIG HAUL.

SILVER BARS AND RS. 8,333 STOLEN.

Information has been given to the police of a big burglary at the premises of the firm of Balakchand Harkchand in Sheik Memon-street. The shop was locked up about midnight on Tuesday. On Wednesday morning, about 6 a. m. a servant came to open the shop, when he found the door was fastened on the inside. On the door being forced open, the place was seen to be in disorder, goods being strewn about. The door of the strong room had been forced open, three locks having been wrenched off.

There were in the strong room silver bars weighing 2,000 tolas and cash and currency notes of the value of Rs. 8,333 which hade all been removed. A jemmy and an augur were found inside the room.

FELL THROUGH A WINDOW.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue yesterday on the body of Heerjo Bhawa (25), a mill-hand in the Century Mill. On Tuesday the deceased was disengaged, and went up to the fifth floor. As he was looking out through a window he leant a little too far, overbalanced himself, and fell to the ground. He was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PEDIGREE WHEAT.

Professor T. B. Wood, of Cambridge, had some interesting things to say about wheat growing in a lecture at the Royal Institution in mail week. The two important characters which the farmer wanted, he said, were a good quality and a large yield. Comparison of the yield per acre over ten years in Lancashire (35 bushels) and in Monmouthshire (26 bushels) indicated at once that soil and climate were responsible to a large extent, and meteorologists were of the opinion that the weather during the autumn sowing in a large measure determined the yield. The average yield per acre of different countries was as follow:

Denmark	...	42r1 b.p.a.
Great Britain...	...	32.9 b.p.p.
Canada	...	17.6 b.p.a.
India	...	11.4 b.p.a.
Russia	...	10 b.p.a.

Experiments at Cambridge and other places showed that there was no relation between the size of the ear, the size of the grain, or the number of stems, and the bulk of the crop. Both Square-head for instance, and Rivet, one of which had a small ear and the other large, gave an almost equal yield In this connection Professor Wood pointed out that experiments to obtain a pedigree wheat were quite useless, in Sweden, by mechanical separators they had picked the largest grains from the largest ears out of successive crops, but the result was actually not so good as that obtained from an ordinary sowing.

A KNOWING DUCK.

A curious incident has occurred at the London Opera House. In the Venetian lake scene in "Come Over Here" a number of ladies in bathing costumes enter the lake and mysteriously disappear. One of the bathers let fall a valuable diamond ring, which was immediately swallowed by one of the ducks. It was impossible to identify the duck, and so the whole of them were sacrificed before the ring could be restored to its owner.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p. m, to-day.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 p.m. on the 10th June to 6 a.m. on the 11th June:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	4	3
Total mortality from all causes	...	73

THE WEATHER.

INCREASED RAIN IN GUJARAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 11.

The Bay current has decreased somewhat in activity, but the Arabian Sea current has given an increase of rain in Gujarat and the central parts of the country. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces, the west coast, North Hyderabad and Mysore; fairly general in the North-west Frontier Province; and local in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa east and the North Punjab. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma and Madras.

Chief amounts:—

Slipper Island, Moulmein, and Kyaukpyu, three inches.

Victoria Point and Akyab, two.

Lashio and Samralpur, one and a half.

Patna two.

Sialkot and Drosh, one; Bhuj and Veraval, one and a half.

Rajkot, two.

Surat, three.

Pendra, Bombay, and Marmagoa, one; Ratnagiri, Calicut and Mercara, two.

The depression over Gujarat is intensified and will probably continue to give moderate to heavy rain in its neighbourhood. Their are some indications of the formation of a disturbance in the Bay.

Forecast:—A decrease in the rainfall in the coast district.

The abnormal heat, our Bhavnagar correspondent says, that has been experienced of late culminated in a heavy fall of rain in Kathiawar. At Dhrangadhra a thunderstorm occurred on Monday evening and reduced the temperature to 69 deg. General rain is reported to have fallen on the Dhola-Jetalsar section. It has also rained on the Jetalsar-Rajkot section. Gondal and Ribda receiving the greater share.

FORECAST OF THE MONSOON.

SIMLA, June 11.

The Meteorological Department has issued the following forecast:—

The indications are not sufficiently decided to justify a forecast that the total monsoon rainfall of India will be in excess or in defect. All that can be inferred is that a large excess or large defect is unlikely.

There is no ground for anticipating that the accumulations of snowfall will exert a prejudicial influence on the rainfall in the northwest of India.

HEAVY RAIN AT AGRA.

AGRA, June 11.

After two days of muggy weather heavy rain began to fall at 1 p. m. to-day.

AT SEA.

The steamer "Lowther Range," Captain G. Grundry, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Cardiff reports having encountered strong W. S. W. winds and heavy rain.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's. Hospl
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	7·21	8·45	7·49
Wednesday, 11th June	2·01	1·16	1·34
Total.....	9·22	9·61	8·83
Same date last year	·00	·00	·00

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rain all up to 8 a. m. June 11.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Compar. to date.	Corresp'g Total.
		1911	1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	1·75	5·20	2·75	0·00

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 11th June	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
1 35	7 95

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 10th	84·8	75·5	...	...
Jask ...	90·3	83·3	...	...
Muskat 10th ...	100·8	88·1	...	...
Multan ...	99·3	84·5	...	0·57
Rawalpindi ...	91·9	72·1	0·08	3·33
Lahore ...	98·4	73·7	0·21	0·66
Sirsa ...	98·3	81·0	...	...
Ambala ...	92·5	77·9	...	2·37
Delhi ...	91·0	73·8	0·53	3·60
Agra ...	96·5	82·0	...	0·00
Mainpuri ...	95 8	79·6	...	0·00
Jhansi ...	101·6	79·5	0·06	0·06
Cawnpore ...	97·7	81·4	...	0 00
Allahabad ...	94·1	78·0	...	2·25
Jacobabad ...	...	...	...	...
Karachi ...	88·0	81·0	...	0·00
Ajmer ...	96·6	82·2	...	1 08
Jaipur ...	95·2	81·1	...	2·33
Kotah ...	100·1	82·5	...	0·00
Bhuj ...	90·0	73·0	1·73	2 47
Dwarka ...	...	...	...	...
Verawal ...	88·6	77·3	1 60	5·45
Rajkot ...	81 6	74·3	1·87	4·62
Bhavnagar Para.	84·5	77·8	0 62	2·46
Surat ...	80·4	76·1	2·71	6·27
Ahmedabad ...	89·1	73·7	0·84	2·48
Deesa ...	90 2	73·9	0·14	0·60
Neemuch ...	91·9	74·0	0·35	1·06
Indore ...	90·6	74·6	0·20	0·26
Jubbulpore ...	89·3	76·3	0·11	2·78
Saugor ...	89·8	74·6	0·60	2·44
Hoshangabad ...	96·6	76·9	0·77	1·76
Khandwa ...	92·2	76·6	0·35	2·80
Akola ...	99·7	77·0	0·02	0·34
Amraoti ...	97·8	76·8	0·03	2·50
Nagpur ...	96·6	76·8	0·17	0·84
Chanda ...	96·5	78·5	0·05	2·47
Raipur ...	98·7	76·6	0·17	1·26
BOMBAY ...	83·9	78·9	0·90	6·09
Ratnagiri ...	84·9	77·4	2·44	12·77
Mormugao ...	87·0	77·2	1·19	15 83
Karwar ...	83·2	71·0	0·59	16·88
Malegaon ...	89·9	74·6	...	2·13
Ahmednagar ...	85·1	71·5	...	5·46
Poona ...	81·0	73·3	0·16	5·84
Sholapur ...	90·8	73·6	...	1·12
Bijapur ...	87·7	70·3	0·02	1·91
Belgaum ...	76·3	68·6	0·09	4·97
Aurangabad ...	87·9	72·7	0 25	1·90
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	95·9	77·7	...	1·34
Hyderabad ...	93·8	73·7	...	2·31
Mangalore ...	86·4	76·4	0·65	19·26
Calicut ...	83·8	75·4	2·11	18·12
Cochin ...	87·2	73·7	0·49	1·34
Colombo ...	86·5	78·5	0·04	3·96
Masulipatam ...	100·3	85 2	...	0 85
Bellary ...	94·0	76·8	...	0·78
Cuddapah ...	99·5	79·5	0·12	0·12
Madras ...	101·0	80·0	0·02	0·04
Bangalore ...	79·8	67·8	0·22	2 23
Coimbatore ...	91·4	72·3	0·06	0 29
Trichinopoly ...	100·1	79·8	...	0·32
Negapatam ...	99·7	81·2	...	0·59

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 11th June, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local in the north and the east Punjab; Lahore has had 0·21" and Delhi 0·63". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the north and the central Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect; minimum temperature is also below normal at Lahore and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme western and southern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in east Rajputana and upper Sind; minimum temperature is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—No telegram has been received from Dwarka. Rainfall has been widespread; Bhuj has had 1·73, Veraval 1·60, Rajkot 1·87, Bhavnagar-Para 0·62, Surat 2·71, Ahmedabad 0·84, Deesa 0·12, Neemuch 0·35 and Indore 0·20. Skies are heavily clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Temperature is in defect, the deficiency during the day amounting to 20 F. at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 0·11", Saugor 0·60", Hoshangabad 0·77", Khandwa 0·35", and Nagpur 0·17". each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect except in Berar.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·90", Ratnagiri 2·44", Mormugao 1·19", and Karwar 0·59". Skies are generally heavily clouded. The air contains the average amout of moisture. Day temperature is in defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona records 0·16" of rain and Aurangabad 0·25. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, Kathiawar, west Central India and on the west Coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in the Central Provinces, and local in the north and the east Punjab, the north Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and Mysore. The depression over Gujarat and Kathiawar has, instead of moving further inland, intensified; winds are cyclonic in these areas, the centre being apparently between Veraval and Bhavnagar-Para. This disturbance may move in a north-easterly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely in Gujarat, Kathiawar, west Central India and on the west Coast of the Peninsula, fairly general rain in the Central Provinces, local rain in east Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan and some showers in the south United Provinces. Some increase in the amount of rainfall may occur in Malabar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 11th June, 1913, was 29·659 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

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THE
Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 12th June, 1913.

COMMANDER EVANS ON THE ANTARCTIC.

WE have become more or less familiar with the story of the last glorious but hapless Scott expedition from what has been already published. And now Commander Evans, in his moving account of the start, progress, and close, of that heroic performance, has added much to our knowledge, compelling a high meed of admiration for those who had the courage to undertake and the fortitude to carry out such an enterprise. Commander Evans gave to a sympathetic and overflowing audience at the Albert Hall on the evening of May 21st a modest and unassuming account of the perilous journey, or rather series of journeys, made round and about the Antarctic Ocean. The lecture was illustrated by clever photographs and cenema pictures of such life and movement as is found in these frozen regions and many of the incidents of the Expedition. Nothing dismayed these men, neither cold nor hunger, nor illness, hardly death itself. They "played the game" right through, each one as bravely as the fine Commander and those who died with him, but were luckier in being able to return to tell their tale. Commander Evans paid a just and eloquent tribute to Captain Scott when he said that it was due to his fine organisation that the Expedition remained self-contained even after his death. The spirit that could inspire this band with courage in the face of the most untoward event of all, the loss of its head, is little less than magical. From the 1st of June 1910 when the "Terra Nova" set off south with its chosen Antarctic party to the day when those who survived found themselves again within reach of home and friends, the story was one of discomfort and cruel struggles not only patiently but cheerfully, and we had almost said hilariously, borne; for Commander Evans told of a time on the Great Ice Barrier when by Captain Scott's orders, the southern advance party marched in front of the dogs and ponies, how he and his men were so happy that, at the end of the day's hard march, they absolutely indulged in wrestling and sky-larking.

Their business then was to es abl sh food-depots every 65 miles, and mark them with great black flags that could be seen miles away. But sad incidents crowded each other during the progress of this party; for, the ponies, though they did their hauling gallantly and were helped by their drivers, had to be shot, one by one. Some dogs survived, but looked more like wet rats, when dug out of the thigh-deep slush that a four day's blizzard accumulated to delay and confound the depot-layers. The motors did the work then, though they gave much trouble as they were kept hauling at the expense of the men of the expedition. When the engines got overheated, as they often did, and refused to work, they had to be warmed up again when cool with a blow-lamp in a temparature many decades below zero. Gloves were pulled off, and bare frozen fingers used to screw on the work brasses. The motor sledges hauled well when in order, but here also the engineer's fingers were frost-bidden, handling the failing brasses. The motors were finally abandoned a mile south of Corner Camp. The effort to find, at Cape Crozier, the Emperor Penguins busy hatching was not very successful. This observation was undertaken by three men headed by Dr. Wilson, in a temperature never higher than 60° below zero, and sometimes 17° further down. It took a fortnight to reach the rookery. There only about a hundred Emperor penguins were found at domestic drugery; the "Discovery" in years gone by had come upon two or three thousand busy birds. The date being earlier or the cold greater probably accounted for the small number of penguins found. But Dr. Wilson collected half-a-dozen eggs, and found some deluded penguins cherishing rounded pieces of ice as if they were eggs.

Terrific storms assailed the party here, but they won through this peril though it threatened their total destruction. They had to stay hidden in the frozen sleeping bags, under fine drifted snow for three days until the wind moderated. Then they found their tent, a quarter of a mile away, not much the worse of its journey. The men got back to their base after five weeks of horrible weather, battling with blizzards, but full of vigour and determination. Another experience of this section was when Lashley "celebrated his 44th birthday which was also Christmas Day, by falling into a crevasse." His sledge bridged the chasm with Lashley spinning round below, suspended over 80 feet of space. His companions succeeded in hauling him up and the moment he reached the surface, his cheery rescuers wished him "a Merry Christmas and Many Happy Returns," his answers to which are not recorded. Then followed an excellent and well-earned Antarctic Christmas dinner. On January 3, Captain Scott said he was sure he could reach the South Pole if Evans gave up one man. This was agreed to, and Bowers, the pet and humorist of the party, joined Captain Scott. They all marched south the next day, as far as 87°71', and there Commander Evans shook hands with the Polar party, gave three cheers, and turned north once more little imagining when he glanced back and saw Scott just a black speck on the snowy waste; it was his last view of his gallant leader. The return of the supporting party was not easily accomplished. Evans related how to do the distance without disheartening his companions he "handspiked" his watch, putting it on an hour, thus ensuring an earlier start and a daily march of ten to twelve hours. A three days' blizzard would have delayed them, but that it fortunately blew in their direction, and they marched with it. Sometimes they flew down hundreds of feet on sledges, capsizing frequently, losing sight of the lie of the land in mists, and shortening their rations to nearly starvation point. Scurvy attacked Commander Evans, and rendered him helpless. But being the only navigator of the party he had to keep on, the others carried him, and to them, Lashley and Crean, he gives the credit of saving his life, for they refused to leave him when he begged them to go and save themselves. At last Hut Paint was reached where Dr. Atkinson and relief were found. It is impossible to withhold the greatest wonder and admiration from these toilers in the solitudes of Antarctic desolation. For over two years and a half their lives were a succession of hardships, the positive suffering they endured none but they can even imagine. But, once home, they make light of their brave doings, ready, most of them, to return, and go through all again, their one regret being the loss of their gallant chief and his tried companions.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

AMERICAN comment on the achievements of Americans is not usually sparing whether it be praise or blame. The eagle will spread its wings and screech. A recent illustration is furnished by the veteran, Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft, who in "Retrospection," published by the Bancroft Company of New York, dilates on the Panama Canal. To the writer the completion of this vast engineering triumph signifies "an enlargement of vision, a new creation, a new heaven and a new earth, a new civilisation, new artisans and artists, new poets and philosophers. It means an awakening of the economic world, a buckling on of armour for achievement that should put to blush the efforts of warriors on bloody battlefields." This is a considerable deal, and demands much thought and ingenuity of whomsoever would follow the writer. But that is not all. Those who would follow Mr. Bancroft and see eye to eye with him, must not pause long for breath; for, the Canal is to change trade-routes, open new pathways, and establish new and enlarged centres of industrialism. It is to map the Pacific anew, and determine the destinies of cities and States, to expand and make practical theoritical science, to discourage war, and promote the fraternalism of nations. As a valuable military asset, it is to double the effectiveness of the American Navy, and save its cost in building useless battleships, which are obsolete almost before they are finished; it is to strengthen the Monroe doctrine, and make its maintenance more necessary than ever. As regards education and intellectual development, the tendency will be to bring Europe West, and establish a new civilisation upon the shores of the Pacific, to extend the power and supremacy of the English-speaking peoples, as well as of their language the world over. Finally, so far as we only are concerned, the opening of the Canal means a larger America and a smaller world, a stronger and wealthier America and a less potential Europe and Africa." In further flights of imagination, we must let Mr. Bancroft soar alone. The pace is too quick for the poor non-American. But we may quote Mr. Bancroft's prediction as to the effect on trade as it may easily be watched and the extent to which it is fulfilled, calculated, even by the every-day business man. "The World's traffic, at first from India overland to northern Europe, from the Mediterranean out into the ocean along the coast of Africa and Europe, then straight west across the Atlantic, across the continent, across the Pacific, where equatorial trade winds and other influences hold sway, will now converge from every quarter of the two great oceans to this waterway, which will thus become a new industrial centre round which the world's commerce will revolve."

THE POLO TEST MATCH.

DISAPPOINTMENT at the result of the polo test match at Meadowbrook will be very keen, as much in India as in England, seeing that all the first four English selections are as well known here as they are at Home. It is noteworthy that a similar disappointment was experienced at the last tournament. The last English team raised very high hopes in its trials, although it did not play quite so brilliantly as have the present four, and did not inspire so much confidence amongst wagerers. Still it was expected to do very well, and now that the Americans have repeated an astonishing performance against a better side, it is impossible not to ascribe their victory in part to the remarkable faculty, which American sportsmen seem to possess, of reserving their very best for great occasions. It is evident, however, that the English team was not in form. Whether it was Captain Ritson's shell-fish, or whatever it was, they played a very "in and out" game. Reuter tells us that they missed chances, a thing which they had not been in the habit of doing lately, and only in the second fifth and seventh chukkurs did they show anything like their form. It is to be hoped that they may do better in the next match, when they will be more used to the ground. The Meadowbrook match ground is reported to be extremely fast, and the Englishmen had played on it only once before the test match of yesterday.

JAINS AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

A recent announcement by the managers of a Jain school in Bombay has called attention to the neglect of higher education which, during recent years, has been displayed by the young men of this religious and wealthy community. Various institutions have been provided in Bombay by the gifts of some of its members for the use of Jain youths from other parts of the Presidency; but, unfortunately, these facilities have, of late, been very largely disregarded. A few days ago the Trustees of the Jain Boarding School at Tardeo announced that so few rooms in it were occupied, and so small was the prospect that many more would be let to Jains, that they were willing to let them to Hindu students, not of low caste, at a merely nominal fee. When the Boarding School was started and for sometime afterwards it was full. Similar experience might also be related of the Jain hostel at Parel and the Sthanakwasi Hostel both being institutions intended for the accommodation of Jain youths attending colleges and high schools. The Jain leaders say that they cannot account for this phenomenon, and it is indeed a strange one, when one remembers that many Jains among whom the trade of a jeweller is common, frequently have to visit Paris and other European capitals in the course of their business. In the interests of the community we suggest that a strict inquiry be undertaken, and that the leaders do all they can to arouse the flagging interest of their young men in modern knowledge and accomplishments.

ULSTER.

THE re-introduction of the Irish Home Rule Bill has called forth the same arguments, pro and con, which we have heard so often. But while, perhaps, there is a little more acrimony in the debate, there is also a subtler vein of humour. What more amusing retort could have been given to Lord Charles Beresford's melodramatic declaration—that if Government sent troops to Ireland, he would be the first man to be shot—than Mr. Devlin's observation "I always knew that Lord Charles Beresford would die on dry land?" We quite agree that to offer armed resistance would amount to rebellion and for trusted servants of the King to talk of taking up arms against him is, to say the least, unworthy of them. We need not attach too much importance to the importation and seizure of foreign arms—which, if actually distributed, would be useless in a week for want of ammunition. Still Ulster's opposition is strong and determined, and Irish blood is highly inflammable. If the Liberal party wishes—as Mr Redmond says the Nationalists do—to bring Ulster to join hands and to avoid bloodshed, it will accept Mr. Bonar Law's demand for an appeal to the country on the subject direct, for, without the support of a vast majority of the Electorate, the Government are forcing on the people a measure they have no justification for, and deserve the stigma voiced by Mr. Law—they will not be a Government at all, but a self-constituted revolutionary committee. If the Nationalists are sincere in their protestations, they will join in the demand for a General Election.

IRRIGATION SETTLEMENTS.

MR. O'GRADY, the Labour M. P. for East Leeds, has manifested an interest in the Irrigation Settlements of the United Provinces or the Punjab, or both, and apparently has information concerning them that the Secretary of State has not. We do not quite see how Mr. O'Grady's experience of the mineral water and furnishing trades, has made him an authority on the social conditions of Indian irrigation colonies, though no doubt there is some affinity between them. But Mr. O'Grady says the social conditions in these colonies are deplorable. From published official reports, we are unable to find any justification for his observations; but Mr. Montagu, with the anxiety of his party not to rebuff or irritate a member of the Labour Party, on which so much depends just now, has promised to refer to the Local Government concerned "which will consider whether an amplification of the annual reports of these prosperous colonies is desirable." Almost inevitably the reply will be in the negative for we fear Mr. O'Grady has scented a mare's nest.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY AND THE STRIKE.

MR. T. J McCloughin, the Acting Agent of the South Indian Railway, is to be complimented on the sensible, well-reasoned speech he delivered to the men of his line when they hesitated between joining the strikers and carrying on their work. The administration is to be congratulated on the success of the Agent's action, as the men upon the wisdom of their decision. There is every reason to hope that the fiasco resulting from the procedure of the officials of the Railway Servants Society will prevent any repetition of the attempt to paralyse the Railway traffic of this country, though should such effort be made we are inclined to think that the men will remember the lessons of the past few days, and act according to their own best interests. The text of Mr. McCloughin's speech, which we reproduce in full in another column, should be read by all Railway men.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW

MILITARY STRENGTH OF FRANCE AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 23.

On the occasion of a recent speech held at Caen, the French Minister President Barthou stated that the standing German army amounted, at the present moment—i. e. without counting the coming increase—to 180 thousand men more than the French army. The figures thus given by the French Minister have been officially contradicted in Germany in an article published in the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung". According to the paper in question, the numerical superiority of the German army only amounts to 95 thousand men, or, if the so-called "troupes auxiliaires" are counted to the army as is done in France, if, in other words the non-combatants are added, the German superiority only amounts to 60 thousand men. These figures have been objected to by the French, and, at the present moment, the newspapers of the two countries are waging a war of statistics, in the course of which each side has been endeavouring to show how strong the other is. A certain amount of general interest centres in this war. We do not desire to investigate as to who is in the right, as an attempt of this kind must, of necessity, include a number of details that cannot be properly checked. The French Government are engaged in endeavouring to pursuade the considerable forces of their opponents that the reintroduction of the three years' service is essential to the welfare of France. For this reason the Government see themselves oblized to lay stress on Germany's military superiority. This can be achieved in two different manners: in the first instance, attempts may be made to prove that the figures quoted in Germany for the German army are too low, and secondly, it may be shown that the German figures concerning the French army are too high. There has been no serious attempt to establish the first contention. On the contrary, the French have admitted that the German figures concerning the German army are approximately correct. The only difference existing on this score being as to whether the German figures include the "one year" men, and this matter is not of very great importance, as the latter only amount to about 10 thousand. Of far greater importance is the difference of opinion prevailing in France and Germany as to the state of the French army. The figures advanced in Germany are based on the French Budget, and record merely what is given there. The French admit these figures as representing the strength of their army as estimated in the Budget. But—and here we have the actual source of this entire difference of opinion—the French maintain that the figures given in the Budget are much higher than the actual ones. They even assert that this difference amounts to nearly 100 thousand men; which means, in other words, that in France 100 thousand men of the standing army exist on paper only.

This is the interesting point of the whole debate. Formerly France was always inclined to make herself out stronger than she actually was. The campaign in favour of the three years' service has led to a confession of this fact. The cause of this state of affairs is that France has not a sufficient number of men available, and that, in order to fill up her cadres, she has been obliged to enroll men without due regard to their physical fitness. The natural result was that a great number have either to be discharged or used for some special kind of service. In Germany this weeding out leads to the rejection of about 9 per cent. and for this reason about 9 per cent more recruits are called up than are included in the Budget. The result is that the original number called for is approximately reached after the weeding out has taken place. But this is impossible in France, as the necessary surplus from which to draw does not exist. Consequently, the only manner in which the French can balance this deficiency is by prolonging the period of service.

GERMAN PROTECTORATES IN 1912.

The last year again shows great and satisfactory economic progress in the German Colonies. As a result, the number of white immigrants from Germany has been steadily on the increase, so that since the end of 1901 the white population has increased fourfold. This increase of population is most evident in the two great colonies of South-West Africa and East Africa. Furthermore, the completion of the "Hinterland" railway in Togo has not in any way brought about any diminution in the white population, as the number of Europeans who left the country on the conclusion of their work has been equalised by the number of settlers who have recently arrived on the scene.

The foreign trade of the German Colonies shows a total value of 250 million marks. Of this sum, 142 million marks consists of imports and 98 million marks of exports. The value of the exports is rather less than it was during the year 1910; the reason for this is that the export of diamonds from South West Africa suffered temporarily from the duties imposed, which, however, have been since decreased, and, furthermore, this falling off was influenced by difficulties in transporting the output of the South West African copper mines. The productions of native labour, especially everything in the way of food-stuffs, etc. are becoming so important, that foreign trade is falling off in consequence. Last year we were able to record an increase in the area under cultivation, and this year the number of plantations has again greatly increased. The area of land now cultivated by Europeans in East Africa has risen from 66,866 to 81,831 hektars. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that the number of plantations that are beginning to bear crops is progressing at a most rapid rate. Whereas in 1911, only 19,958 hektars of plantation were bearing crops this amount had increased to 43,183 hektars by 1912. Probably New Guinea will be able to record a still greater increase, as the amount of cultivated land already bearing crops has increased, during the last few years, from 6,910 to 9,952 hektars. The number of Europeans carrying on farms in South West Africa is steadily on the increase, as is also the existing stock of cattle. In the year 1912 there were 1,245 farms being managed by Europeans, which shows an increase of about 100 over the previous year. The total area of these farms amounts now to about 13 million hektars, as against 11·8 millions during the year before. The amount of live-stock has increased on a still larger scale. There were altogether 140,510 head of cattle (as against 91,413 head during the previous year) on the farms, and 631,411 head of smaller live-stock (as against 420,581 in the foregoing year.) The natives own more than 2 million head of cattle and 5 million head of smaller live-stock.

Furthermore, the number of native workmen employed in the Colonies is a sign of their economic prosperity. The number has risen from 91,133 to 110,969. These men are almost entirely employed on plantations, farms and in mines and other industrial undertakings, whereas in the case of railway construction, commercial life, and employment in the Administration, the number of natives has slightly decreased. There was a certain amount of unemployment, especially in Samoa, principally owing to the fact that the new Republican Government in China caused some difficulty with regard to the making of contracts, But it is not long since 4,000 men were sent over to Samoa, so that the existing demand for labour should now be covered. Furthermore, the establishing of a Chinese Consulate in Samoa should help to facilitate matters. That natives are beginning to show themselves competent to fill higher posts is evident from the fact that, both in East Africa and New Guinea, the number of white employees has diminished considerably, whereas the number of native workmen is steadily on the increase. Very possibly this is the result of the schools which the Government set up as soon as possible after acquiring each fresh piece of territory. In addition to eight principal and 89 smaller schools, which are kept going by the Government in East Africa, and in which 5,155 coloured pupils are being instructed, there are 1,279 Missionary Schools dealing with 77,705 pupils. From the ranks of the higher classes of these schools, the Trade schools are recruited. In these latter, some 740 boys are being trained as smiths, locksmiths, carpenters, printers, bookbinders, and cane workers. It is very satisfactory to see that the natives are, to such a large extent, taking advantage of these schools; in this manner they are rapidly learning to make a comfortable living as workmen. The schools in Cameroon are specially well attended. The Government of this Colony intend to establish a number of fresh schools throughout the entire territory. In conjunction with the Continuation Schools, there are a number of farms which will soon be able to feed all the pupils. The most important thing is to instruct the natives in the elements of practical farming. The pupils of the schools are being trained as masons, brickmakers, saddlers, shoemakers and tailors, and furthermore in the arts of working in wood and iron. The reports of the District Commissioners show that these schools are doing excellent work in teaching the natives to become useful and competent citizens.

THE BERLIN POST-IMPRESSIONIST EXHIBITION.

This year's exhibition of the works of the Berlin Post-Impressionist artists is regarded, with some interest, as a specimen of what their future exhibitions are likely to be under their new President. After many struggles and changes the Post-Impressionists have appointed Herr Cassirer the owner of one of the best-known and most popular art galleries in Berlin, to be their President. Naturally this selection which was tantamount to a declaration of inability on the part of the artists themselves met with considerable opposition; nevertheless if the artists feel incompetent to manage their own affairs themselves they have done wisely in choosing an experienced man of business to look after their interests. Under the guidance of Herr Cassirer the Post-Impressionist exhibition of this year had taken unto itself a sort of programme-like character. Small rooms have been specially devoted to the works of Wilhelm Trubner, the well known Karlsruhe painter, and to Max Liebermann, who have thus, to a certain extent, been characterised as historical personages and as typical representatives of modern art. On the other side, all that which is variously described as the youth, the future or the hope of modern painting, has been assembled in a number of rooms: the "Cubists", the "Exotics," the "Expressionists" and whatever other names these various sects may sail under. The result is a varied collection of what seem to be unfinished caricatures and extraordinary and forced attempts at originality and genius. Of late years, the Post-Impressionists have shown a tendency to become less radical in their artistic ideas. There have even been speakers who have expressed themselves with some acerbity to the effect, that it was not the entire duty of art to suppress all signs of ability. The new regime is of another opinion; the present exhibition proves that the powers that be in the Kurfurstendamm are willing to adopt anything, provided it be not lacking in novelty, however mereticious and vulgar such novelty may be. In a word, prejudice for novelty, as a French critic recently expressed himself with regard to the whole movement, is, this year, triumphant along the line.

The best work shown is undoubtedly to be seen among the sculpture. Fritz Klimsch exhibits a bronze group, representing two huntresses, larger than life; the one standing, the other kneeling; the chief fault of this work is that the two figures work too independently, and seem in no way to form part of a group, but taken individually the figures themselves are finely modelled and full of life. There is perhaps a certain straining after novelty in this group but nothing to be found fault with. Ernst Berlach, who hitherto has chiefly worked in wood, and whose work, although frequently harsh, invariably shows remarkable powers of expression, surprises us this year by exhibiting a bust in porcelain of the well-known Berlin actress Frau Durieux. This work is full of power and character, and is in every way a finished production. The features reveal a certain quality of hidden sensuality, and the glaze of the porcelain itself imparts a look of restless coldness to this excellent and lifelike head. August Gaul again shows some of his capital groups of animals, which have already been purchased by a museum in Dresden. Georg Colbe, who has made astonishing progress in the course of the last few years, distinguishes himself by a striking and powerfully conceived bust of Professor van der Velde of Weimar. Hermann Hahns exhibits a bronze figure of a cowering youth; although the curious attitude selected for the statue makes it difficult to realise the figure as a whole, the excellent manner in which all the details of the body have been worked out is worthy of all praise.

(Continued on page 8.)

CUP POLO IN AMERICA.

FULLER ACCOUNT OF FIRST GAME.

AMERICANS SCORE DESERVED WIN.

SURPRISING CHANGE IN ENGLISH FORM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK, June 10.

In the first match for the International Polo Cup, America defeated England by 5½ goals to 3.

MEADOWBROOK, June 11.

Play opened in a surprising fashion, the Americans having all the best of the game, and completely out-playing and out-riding their opponents. They scored three goals during the first period to the Englishmen's nil.

The challengers combined better in the second period, which closed with the score at 3½ to one, Ritson scoring.

The Americans again scored in the third and fourth periods, while the Englishmen missed numerous chances, though Edwards and Cheape very nearly scored.

The figures at the end of these two periods were 4½ to one, and 5 to one respectively.

The Americans at this stage gave a remarkable display of combination, though they were twice penalised for fouls. Hope revived among the English spectators during the fifth period, the visitors keeping the ball more in American territory, and Ritson and Cheape scoring, and bringing the score to 5 goals to 3.

The Americans here lost "Monte" Waterbury, who had a finger broken by a mallet. He was replaced by Stoddard. During the seventh period play was even, though the Americans lost half a goal for a foul. They scored again, however, in the eighth period, thus winning by 5½ goals to 3.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

LATER.

The weather was perfect for the match, being both sunny and cool. Eighteen thousand spectators were present.

The Englishmen lined up:—Cheape, Edwards, Ritson and Lockett, while the Americans lined up:—J. M. Waterbury, Lawrence Waterbury, Whitney and Milburn.

During the first period play was entirely in the English territory for 1½ minutes. Lockett saved twice, but M. Waterbury scored after 96 seconds. L. Waterbury and Milburn scored two other goals amid deafening cheers.

In the second period the Englishmen were riding faster and combining better, Ritson riding off fierce attacks by the Waterburys in characteristically determined style. Cheape drove the ball half the length of the field and followed it up at a great pace, but M. Waterbury rode him off before he could shoot for goal.

In the third period, the Americans took no risks, playing a safe game. L. Waterbury scored after a combined attack. The Englishmen repeatedly missed apparently easy shots for goal. Edwards and Cheape nearly scored from mid-field.

In the fourth period, play was almost entirely in English territory. Whitney and the Waterburys missed easy chances in subsequent pressure on the English goal. A fine run by Cheape down the field relieved the pressure, and raised English hopes, but Cheape missed an undefended goal. "Larry" Waterbury following hard on his heels drove the ball back. The Americans, by dint of desperate riding, and assisted by the superior speed of their ponies, repeatedly took the ball from their opponents. Their combination, too, was striking. "Larry" Waterbury scored the only goal of the fourth period. Hard riding by the Americans resulted in their being penalised for two fouls.

THE ENGLISH RALLY.

In the fifth period the Englishmen rallied. They got more speed out of their ponies, and were more certain in their strokes. Ritson scored a perfect goal with a lofty shot, which cleared two opponents and crossed the line ten feet above the ground. Cheape also made a magnificent effort, galloping the length of the field and scoring with a 75 yard drive, the ball just trickling between the posts. It was in this period that "Monte" Waterbury broke his finger, he having been hit with a mallet in a melee. After a delay of 131 seconds, Stoddard came out to replace him.

The combination of the Americans was not impaired by the change. In the sixth period the Englishmen were on the defensive, massing in front of their goal to prevent their opponents from scoring. In the final minute of the period Cheape took the ball down the field, and made a fine shot along the boards. His comrades following up, some beautiful combination was witnessed, Edwards ultimately missing the goal as the bell rang.

The seventh period witnessed the most open play of the match, both teams racing up and down in pairs. "Larry" Waterbury tried a long drive at goal but missed. Edwards and Ritson showed fine combination, carrying the ball the length of the field to their opponents' goal, where Ritson missed scoring by inches. Milburn was penalised half a goal for crossing.

DESPERATE PLAY.

There was some desperate play in the eighth and final period, especially on the part of the Englishmen, who clashed frequently. "Larry" Waterbury was thrown but resumed unhurt. He scored the only goal of the eighth period picking up the ball from a scrum and driving through under his pony's neck after 155 seconds. The Englishmen then rallied, and forced play into American territory, but the Americans gathered themselves together and returned in a body to the front of the English posts.

The belief prevails that nobody, not even Stoddard, is quite able to replace "Monte Waterbury," whose combination with his brother was most remarkable. The long driving of Ritson and Cheape and the work of Lockett were greatly admired. Nothing was deducted from the English score on account of the infringement of rules.

BALKAN DANGER.

POWERS' VIGOROUS EFFORTS.

FRENCH THREAT TO STOP CREDIT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIENNA, June 11.

The Powers are working most vigorously to preserve peace in the Balkans. Russia and Germany are particularly assiduous in counselling moderation, while France, which is the principal creditor of the Balkan States, has warned Servia and Bulgaria that she will give no financial assistance to either country in the event of war.

SOFIA, June 11.

Dr. Daneff is trying to form a coalition ministry.

LORD MURRAY'S SHARES.

EVIDENCE BEFORE MARCONI COMMITTEE.

LONDON, June 10.

At to-day's sitting of the Marconi Committee, Captain Murray gave evidence that his brother, before leaving England, had handed to him 3,000 American Marconi shares. He said he had purchased them on behalf of the Party, and he proposed to keep them until the Marconi business was cleared up. Thus he would take the whole responsibility on himself. He had informed his legal adviser of his action.

Captain Murray added that his brother's transaction might have been indiscreet, but he believed it to be perfectly free from any trace of dishonour. He had refrained from mentioning the matter himself, because he thought that political capital would be made out of it at the expense of the Party.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow, when it will proceed with its interim report.

It is noteworthy that the American Marconis for which Lord Murray paid upwards of £3 stand to-day at under 15s.

COTTON IN INDIA.

INVESTIGATOR COMING FROM THE CONGRESS.

THE HAGUE, June 10.

At a meeting of the Cotton Congress, Sir Charles Macara announced that Mr. Schmidt, the secretary of the International Federation, would visit India in the autumn to investigate the subject of cotton-growing.

STIRRING BY-ELECTION.

CHINESE LABOUR THE MAIN ISSUE AT WANDSWORTH.

LONDON, June 11.

Chinese labour is the chief question at the Wandsworth by-election. Mr. Havelock Wilson is attacking Mr. Samuel for employing Asiatics on his ships.

Mr. Samuel replies that this is the normal condition in that trade.

There has been much disorder at the meetings. The platform at a Conservative open-air meeting yesterday evening was wrecked.

IRRIGATION SETTLEMENTS.

LONDON, June 11.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons by Mr. O'Grady, alleging that the social conditions of the new irrigation settlements were deplorable, Mr. Montagu questioned the accuracy of the allegations, but said that the matter would be brought to the notice of the local Government, which would consider whether an amplification of the annual report of these prosperous colonies was desirable.

SCOTTISH NAVAL COMMAND.

LONDON, June 11.

Vice-Admiral R. S. Lowry has been appointed to the new post of Senior Officer on the coast of Scotland.

PARIS-BERLIN FLIGHT.

London, June 11.

M. Moulinais covered the last 280 miles of his flight to Berlin in two hours in front of the gale. He afterwards proceeded to Warsaw, where he arrived four and a half hours later.

WOLSELEY MEMORIAL.

LONDON, June 11.

An appeal signed by Lord Haldane, Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, and others, has been issued inviting subscriptions from Great Britain and the Dominions for the memorial to the late Lord Wolseley. The Duke of Connaught is patron of the movement.

LORD ISLINGTON.

LONDON, June 11.

A G.C.M.G. has been conferred upon Lord Islington.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, June 11th.

The P. and O. s. s. "Maloja" has shipped £25,000 gold for India.

LORD SYDENHAM.

APPEAL TO BRITISH YOUTH.

ATTRACTIONS OF AN INDIAN CAREER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 10.

Lord Sydenham to-day presented the Public Schools Medal of the Royal Asiatic Society to S. P. Martin, of the Merchant Taylors' School.

In his speech, Lord Sydenham attributed the general apathy found in England regarding India to ignorance. He was convinced that only by acquiring some knowledge of Anglo-Indian history could a full realisation of our responsibilities towards India be attained. He regretted that very often travesties of history were presented to Indian readers. The more Indians and Britons understood their joint history and the principles, on which India was now governed, the deeper would be their mutual respect and sense of need of each other. Respecting the apparent reluctance of our ablest young men to enter on an Indian career, Lord Sydenham said there was none nobler or bringing greater opportunities of doing practical and visible good within a working life-time.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 10.

Kent beat Worcestershire, at Stourbridge, by an innings and 55 runs.

LONDON, June 11.

Yorkshire beat Leicestershire, at Leeds by an innings and 108 runs.

Sussex beat Derbyshire, at Brighton, by an innings and 92 runs.

LIBERAL M. P. TO RETIRE.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

It is understood that Mr. Eliot Crawshay-Williams, Liberal M. P. for Leicester, is retiring.

[At the last election Mr. Williams had a majority of 5,691.]

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

BOMBAY RE-HOUSING SCHEME TO BE FOLLOWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

The report of the first full year's working of the Calcutta Improvement Trust is published to-day. It states that the income of the Trust included Rs 16,947 from duty on transfer of property against one lakh estimated; the terminal tax produced Rs. 1,84,359 against 2 lakhs estimated, and the duty on jute, Rs. 8,31,411 against 8 lakhs estimated. Receipts from additional stamp duty forcibly indicated the almost total cessation of transactions in land, which followed the announcement of the transfer of the capital, but later in the year it was apparent that confidence was restored, for while the income from this source was only Rs. 19,502 in the first quarter it was Rs. 58,220 in the third.

The year had necessarily been one of preparation. It had always been contemplated that the principal duty before the Trust would be to construct a certain number of main roads partly to facilitate general traffic and partly to promote the expansion of the population beyond the present congested areas, as well as to facilitate communication between the town proper and suburbs. It was impossible for the Trust to embark on construction of any single main road without considering how it would link up with other roads at present existing or likely to be constructed in the future, and it was, therefore, decided that it should be the first duty of the Chief Engineer to draw up a scheme of main roads of primary importance. The Chief Engineer devoted his whole attention to this task and at the end of the year his report was awaited. Four schemes were prepared during the year, one being the general improvement scheme to clear congested areas and the other three street schemes. A re-housing scheme has also been got out, providing for buildings similar to those erected by the Bombay Improvement Trust.

DACING DACOITY NEAR RAILWAY STATION.

VICTIMS MERCILESSLY BEATEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, June 11.

A daring dacoity is reported from Jullundur Cantonment. A local marriage party was returning from Sialkot, but could not proceed at once for want of conveyance. The bridegroom's brother was sent in the only carriage available in charge of ornaments and cash, accompanied by two or more persons. About five hundred paces from the railway station, the carriage was stopped by some men in khaki, who mercilessly belaboured the occupants of the carriage and seized all their ornaments and property. The bridegroom's brother is lying in a precarious condition.

KABUL CORDITE FACTORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 11.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent states that efforts to make cordite in Kabul have been unsuccessful.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

HOME RULE BILL.

SECOND READING BY COMMONS.

MR. BONAR LAW'S APPEAL FOR AN ELECTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 10.

During the debate in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, Sir Edward Carson said that the cause of Ulster was never stronger than to-day, because of the open declaration of Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour. They had behind them in their armed resistance the whole force and authority of the Unionist Party. No Government was strong enough, certainly not this discredited Government, to enforce a single clause of the Bill against Ulster. He would take full responsibility for whatever resistance Ulster might organise.

"You may," he concluded, "crush Ulster with troops, but that will not settle the Irish question."

Mr. Redmond emphatically reiterated his former assurances regarding Ulster. The Nationalists were willing to go to almost any length to conciliate reasonable apprehensions, and to bring Ulster to join hands in the working of Home Rule for the benefit of Ireland. He believed that what had happened in South Africa would happen in Ireland. The passage of the Bill into law was eagerly awaited by the whole Empire and the whole English-speaking world.

Lord Charles Beresford said that if the Government sent troops to Ireland he was prepared to be the first to be shot down.

Mr. Devlin said that the talk of civil war was humbug and hypocrisy. He always knew that Lord Charles Beresford would die on dry land—(laughter).

Mr. Bonar Law demanded an appeal to the country. If the Government won the election, then the resistance would be rebellion. If the Government sought to force Home Rule on Ulster without an election, then he said deliberately, "You will not be a Government at all, you will be a self-constituted revolutionary committee, and resistance to you will not be rebellion, but will be meeting revolution by counter-revolution."

Mr. Birrell said there was a new movement in Ireland, the goal of which was a new nation. He knew everything that was going on in Ulster, and he admitted the gravity of Ulster's resistance, but he could not bring himself to believe that civil war and bloodshed would arise. The Government was optimistic and would steer straight on.

The Bill was read a second time by 368 votes to 270.

MORE RIFLES SEIZED.

LONDON, June 11.

The police have seized the 4,000 rifles and bayonets, which were being stored in a stable at Hammersmith.

CALCUTTA COLLISION.

A BANK MAN OBTAINS DAMAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Mr. Douglas Jenkins, of the Bank of Bengal, sued the Calcutta Tramways Company, in the Small Cause Court, for damages arising out of a collision between one of their cars and his trap.

It appears that while Mr. Jenkins was driving his trap on Diamond Harbour Road, the Tramways Co's car coming up from behind struck the right wheel of the trap with such a force that the latter was seriously damaged, also the harness and the horse was injured. Mr. Jenkins was thrown from his trap, but sustained no great injury. Mr. Jenkins thinks that there was gross negligence on the part of the motorman in not stopping his car in time. He preferred a claim against the Tramways' Company, which they refused to entertain in its entirety, and Mr. Jenkins was therefore compelled to sue.

The Chief Judge passed a decree in Mr. Jenkins favour for Rs. 320 with costs.

CASE AGAINST AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June, 11.

At the High Court to-day, a special bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Stephen and Mukerjee sat to hear the matter in which Messrs. Motilal Ghose and Tarit Kamti Biswas, editor and printers, respectively, of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" were called upon to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt. The alleged contempt consisted in the publication of a series of articles commenting on the pending Barisal conspiracy case.

The Advocate-General informed the court that notice had not yet been served on the editor, who is now at Darjeeling.

The matter was adjourned till Wednesday next.

IMPROVEMENT OF DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 11.

Among the proposals, which are likely to be submitted for the improvement of the walled city of Delhi, is one for making a broad road from the Dufferin Bridge to the Ajmere Gate.

DEAR RICE IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

The recent heavy rains have seriously damaged the paddy and jute crops in Eastern Bengal. The standing crops on low lands have been submerged. The price of rice has already risen in several places.

The P and O. Company's s. s. "Sicilia" arrived at London on the morning of June 10.

ZALUN REBELTION.

IMPORTANT CASE IN BURMA.

POLICE FIRE ON AND KILL CONSPIRATORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 11.

What is known as the Zalun rebellion case, in which seventeen accused have been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Bassein, twelve of whom have been sentenced to death, four to transportation for life, and the last to three years' rigorous imprisonment for waging war against the King and abetment of offence in September 1912, has been engaging the attention of the Bench of the Chief Court for the last two days in appeal.

There were four separate trials and the first of these appeals in which Camon Saya, Dr. Miyata Hpoongyi and Paw Gywe were the appellants, was taken up first. Briefly the facts were that Gamon Saya styling himself "Minlaung" or future king of Burma, planned to overthrow the British Government. Preparations had been proceeding for several months until the rebellion took place last September at Zalun. Various meetings were held at which the first accused's followers were given pledge-water to drink, and were tatooed to make them invulnerable. Two of Gamaons' sons and two other relations he made princes and appointed the second accused (Hpoongyi) as his general for the whole of Burmah. Gamaon's party was told that Gamaon Saya would arrive on an elephant with one thousand men from Yomas and eject the English from Burma. Proclamations were issued ordering men to rise and make a new kingdom and saying that if any one helped the Indians his family would be burnt to the seventh generation. It was stated by the second accused that they had charms to make them supernatural, that they had sufficient arms, and that they were ready to conspire. A crowd of forty armed rebels were in readiness in the Zalun Band before the rebellion was talked of openly. Risings were planned to take place simultaneously from Danubyu Henzada right up to the Lower Chindwin. Guns were to be got from the police stations, on which attacks were to have been made. The police got wind of these doings and as the township officer proceeded to the scene they attacked his party. He fired, killing four rebels, when the rest fled. Several arrests were made and seventeen convictions were obtained. Only the third appellant, who was present at the various meetings and alleged to have been aware of the rebels' doings was represented and on behalf of him it was contended that he was a tool in the others' hands and not having participated in waging war against the king, the sentence of transportation for life ought to be quashed. Mr. Higinbotham, officiating Government Advocate, supported the convictions.

In the course of elaborate arguments, counsel contended that the evidence conclusively proved that Gamon Saya was treasonably conspiring with others to set up a rebellion against the Government and the second accused was the right hand of the prime mover, Gamon Saya. With regard to the third accused, he had been clearly shown to have been a conspirator by his presence at the meetings and his knowledge of the first accused's plot and subsequent knowledge of the royal order to rebel against the Government. Counsel, in asking the court not to interfere with the sentences, submitted that it was intended to be a violent and cruel rebellion and there could be no doubt as to what would have been the result to the unfortunate persons who did not fall in with the rebels' views. If they had rushed four or five police stations they would have been more or less masters of the district for sometime, and a great many robbers would undoubtedly have joined them and great loss of life would have been the result. Judgment was reserved.

The appeals of the eleven alleged actual participators in the rebellion will be taken up to-morrow.

UNIVERSITY POLICY.

STRONG CONDEMNATION BY CALCUTTA PAPER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

The *Englishman* does not approve of the establishment of the new universities in India. Besides the five existing universities, there are projects for six more universities at Dacca, Aligarh, Benares, and in Burma, Behar and the Central provinces. The *Englishman* considers it as a sheer dissipation of educational energy, and says that to have a university in each province is a waste of money. Once the new universities are established, the want of scholars for them will make itself felt. In two or three years time, the same paper says, the Government will be compelled either to introduce compulsory education or shut down the universities. The country is admittedly not ripe for the introduction of the compulsory principle in education. It is better not to have many universities than to have a discontented people.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

A gang of about a dozen local men armed with deadly weapons, attacked the house of a wealthy Bengali between Rishara and Konnagar a few nights ago, but were driven off by neighbours and railwaymen.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN

CALCUTTA JUNE, 11.

An attempt was made to derail a goods train near Purneah station, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway yesterday morning. The driver, however, noticed the pile of sleepers, which had been placed on the line, in time to pull up the train.

THE RAILWAYS.

MADRAS LINE ALMOST NORMAL.

GENERAL RESUMPTION OF WORK.

USUAL WORKING PROCEEDS ON BOMBAY LINES.

Nothing has happened to disturb the normal working of the goods and passenger traffic on the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways and assuring reports reach Bombay from outstations that the men are working as before the strike.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 11.

There has been a general resumption of work all along the line, and the men are everywhere expressing their readiness to take up their duty. In Madras a number of guards have either resumed or put in their applications to be allowed to do so. There appears to be absolutely no truth in the rumour, probably arising from the fact that the Company are exercising their right to choose whom they will or will not employ, that distinction is being made between union and non-union men. The Mail and passenger train guards, about fifteen in number, have resumed their duties and they have been permitted by the General Traffic Manager to be treated as old Servants of the Company, in spite of the Circular of the Agent dispensing with their services.

Some of the goods train guards had an informal interview with the Traffic Manager yesterday with a view to having their grievances redressed, and the result of the interview has not yet been made public. It is hoped that the usual goods trains will run all over the line by the end of this week. The General Traffic Manager proceeded yesterday afternoon by the Delhi Express to Arkonam to have an informal talk with the men there, (guards and other strikers,) to settle matters amicably. The situation is improving and the effects of the strike, it is hoped, will terminate in a day or two.

POLICE COURT CASE AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, June 11.

To-day before Mr. F. D. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate, a case was called on for hearing in which Sub-Inspector Jackson of the Madras City Police charged Mr A. C. Parthasarathy Naidu, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. J. W. Wilson, chemist, and Messrs. Engleken and Yardley of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants with holding a public meeting in an unlicensed place. Varadarajuly Chetty, proprietor of the Clarence Hotel, was separately charged with permitting the meeting to be held at the hotel premises.

The cases against Mr. Parathasarthy Naidu and the three other accused were taken first. The facts of the case were that on the night of the 5th instant, a public meeting in connection with the recent strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway was held at the Clarence Hotel, at which the first accused was the chairman and the second, third and fourth accused were speakers. All the accused except Mr. J. W. Wilson pleaded not guilty. Mr. Wilson said that he pleaded guilty to addressing the meeting, but when the charge was read out to the effect that the accused used the enclosed compound of the Clarence Hotel as a place of public amusement or resort contrary to section 37 of the City Police Act, Mr. Wilson said that he did not plead guilty to that—(laughter).

Mr. Bewes, for Engleken and Yardley, asked the court in case the accused were found guilty not to record a conviction but to let them off with a warning.

His Worship adjourned the case to the 15th instant for judgment.

THE SOUTH INDIAN MEN

AGENT'S ACTION.

An authoritative statement says:—The employes in the broad gauge section of the South Indian Railway, in consequence of pressure brought to bear upon them in their capacity as Members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, were induced to threaten to strike in sympathy with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway strikers, and on the 31st ultimo several telegrams were received from them asking the Acting Agent, South Indian Railway, (Mr. T. J. McCloughin) to intervene with the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to bring the strike on that Railway to a close, and stating if such intervention was not undertaken, their intention to strike at 19 hours on the following evening, June 1st.

The Acting Agent sent a suitable reply to these telegrams and proceeded at once to Salem, Mr. Reynolds, the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, following immediately by special train. Meetings were held with the men, and in the evening Mr. McCloughin and Mr. Reynolds went on to Podnur where meetings were also held. The men were evidently at the outset obsessed by the idea that, as Union men, it was their bounden duty to obey the orders of the General Secretary to strike in sympathy with their so-called "oppressed brethern" on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway but after their rights and entire position were explained to them, they came to the conclusion that under their Society Rules it was their duty to resist the unauthorised demands of the Officials of the Society, and they finally refused to strike, for which exercise of sound judgment they are entitled to the congratulations of the public as well as those of the Administration which were promptly communicated to them by the Acting Agent.

MR. MCCLOUGHIN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. McCloughin, in his addresses to the men quoted from the messages he had received, and pointed out to the men that intervention on his part was not only impossible but would be useless, inasmuch

Copy of telegram sent by General Secretary to South Indian Railway employes.

"Society's interests at stake and Trustee have sanctioned general strike throughout all Railways in India to commence twelve noon to-morrow first June. I look to every man to strike and not to resume duty till orders received."

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

SALE OF GIRLS. The spirit of reform seems to be slowly permeating the ranks of even professional Brahmans. This is significant, as it is not their interest to wish for its progress among their constituents. The more they are left in the dark and are given up to superstitious rites and beliefs, the greater is the gain of their spiritual advisers. A society, which has been formed for the prevention of the sale of girls in marriage, called a meeting lately at the temple of Bholeshwar in support of its propaganda. It was largely attended by Brahmans, including the professional element, and his Holiness the Shankaracharya, who was invited to preside, delivered a solemn pronouncement against the practice as directly opposed to the specific injunctions of the Shastras, as well as to good morals. The sale of girls of nine or ten years of age to old men of more than three score is widely prevalent. It is most cruel and shameless, and it is a question whether it may not call for a State intervention, because the victims are sacrificed to the greed of their own parents. Reform from within is certainly the best means that a community can adopt for the purpose of ridding itself of social abuses. But when these abuses are flagrant, are opposed to public morality, and are most injurious to the community among whom they prevail, when persuasion and exhortation are absolutely of no avail in bringing about reform, then it is incumbent on the State to intervene. The government, being alien, is naturally chary of interference in the social and religious observances of the subject races, and the Bombay Government hesitated long before enacting the law against the dedication of morlees. But since the practise has been prohibited by law, it is bound to disappear in a few years, and the moral sense of the people themselves will so develop, in course of time that they, too, will feel repugnance to it. I do not, however, suggest that our rulers should intervene, at all events until all other means of reform are exhausted, in the matrimonial abuses which are deplored generally by Hindus. If the society, which has been formed to battle with the evil of sale and barter in the matrimonial market, will not confine itself merely to pious harangues, if its activities will not be allowed to suffer from the lack of organization, which is common with respect to most Indian endeavours of a social or religious character, then it might gradually make an impression on the masses. It must try to educate public opinion and render it so effective, that the culprits will be afraid to encounter it. Its work has been facilitated by the benedictions it has received from the Shankaracharya. Poor little girls must be protected against the fatal wrong which is inflicted upon them by their own heartless parents, a wrong which is grievously intensified by the equally cruel prohibition of the marriage of widows. If the ruthless sacrifice of innocent children continues, and if there is no hope of improvement in consequence of moral suasion, then the Government might feel that it is their sacred obligation to intervene. But I have hopes that voluntary efforts will gradually succeed.

WHAT A FALL. A grievous example of back-sliding, furnished by a distinguished leader of social reform, is being warmly discussed in native circles "who could have dreamt of it?" is the common opinion. That Mr. Dayaram Sidumal, life-long friend and associate of Mr. B. M. Malabari, his active coadjutor and supporter in all his schemes of social reform, a man of saintly habits and austere morals, that he should at the age of about sixty, have taken unto himself a young lady as his second wife, while his first wife is alive with a number of grown up children by her. Our surprise and amazement at this polygamous union is considerably increased, when we see that the bride is the daughter of Mr. Narsingrao Divatia, who, with his family, is widely known as a staunch and eager reformer, who presided over the Social Conference held only a few weeks back at Ahmedabad, and who made there a stirring and vehement speech, to which I referred in this column as the pronouncement of a good, stout-hearted, reformer. It appears that the marriage was solemnized three days before Mr. Divatia delivered himself of his warm and vigorous address at the Conference, and that one of the resolutions passed by it was in condemnation of polygamous marriages. We find sometimes strange and unaccountable inconsistencies in the lives of men, which are in violent contrast with their general character and reputation. Here is an apparent irregularity which, in its extraordinary combination of circumstances, makes one marvel at it. The bride is a Nagar Brahman, while the bridegroom is an Amil of Sind: so no valid marriage could be contracted by the parties, according to the Hindu rite; nor was it possible under the Civil Marriage Act which makes polygamy penal. The parties, therefore, had to fall back upon what is known as Anand marriage, which has received the sanction of the law, without the condition of monogamy which attaches itself to all other statutory marriages. This Act was passed to meet the peculiar case of the Sikhs in the Punjab, and I quite agree with the *Indian Social Reformer* that in so far as it is availed of by others for the purpose of legalizing such marriages, "it is a menace to morality." The paper has criticized the marriage in strong and vigorous language, and the native press generally has condemned it unequivocally.

MR. SHAPURJI S. MISTRI. In former days when a Municipal Councillor died, the Corporation invariably adjourned the meeting in his honour without transacting any business. In these more strenuous times, the general rule has been to pass a resolution expressing regret and condolence, and then to proceed with the regular business. Adjournment, nowadays, is the exception, not the rule; but this singular honour is to be bestowed upon Mr. Shapurji S. Mistri by the Corporation at its meeting this afternoon, on the motion of the Hon. Sir Pheroshaw Mehta. Having known Mr. Mistri for years and having watched his career as a Councillor, I think that

his memory deserves to be thus honoured. I was always struck by his earnestness and sincerity. On occasions, he was terribly in earnest. His sympathy with the rate-payers and the general public was deep and intense. He felt for them warmly and was most zealous and watchful of their rights and interests. I should not say he had a corresponding distrust of officials; but he subjected their statements to a close and anxious scrutiny. I am afraid that his sympathies lent a certain bias on his part against officials, and he was prone to suspect motives on very inadequate grounds. He was essentially a man of the people, plain, rough-hewn, simple and austere. He might yet have blossomed into another Nowroji Farduji, a sturdy champion of another day, who was known as "the Tribune of the People." In his early days he battled strenuously for the right of native cricketers, to the free use of the Maidan,—a fighting man, then and always. He had not a very high opinion of the Indian character. It was weak, he said, and susceptible to personal motives and influences. He had no regard for the man in public life who aimed primarily at his own advancement, and shaped his policy accordingly. He was gloomy and pessimistic about the future. When he imparted his confidences to me, I was unable to endorse all his views. But there was no mistaking their sincerity. Every word he spoke, he felt, and he gave one the impression that right or wrong, he cared not for frowns or favours. In the Corporation if he happened to be the only dissentient, he was not deterred thereby from following the dictates of his conscience, and giving his solitary vote. Not very learned, nor very able, he impressed his personality on the Corporation by the force of his character, and by a close study of municipal questions. Hence it is that even those who usually found themselves in opposition to him are ready to acknowledge his sterling worth.

MR. P. R. CADELL.

It is the province of this writer to note Indian opinion on subjects of public interest, and I am pleased to observe that the vernacular press contains very appreciative notices of Mr. P. R. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, on the C. I. E. conferred upon him in the last Honours Gazette. The opinion commonly held is that he might have been included in the Coronation list of honours, in recognition of his hard and meritorious work in connection with the festivities which took place in the city while the King and Queen were in India. Mr. Cadell has distinguished himself by his great capacity and strenuous activities, not only as Municipal Commissioner, but in whatever other functions entrusted to his direction. He won the esteem of the Corporation almost from the day he entered upon his duties as Commissioner. They were struck by his energy, his quickness of grasp and soundness of judgment. He makes a close study of the questions submitted to him and forms his own opinion on them. He is thus able to exercise a real and effective control over the great departments of the Muncipality. Sometime ago, talking with the oldest officer of the Municipality, who dates back his service from the days of Sir Theodore Hope and Arthur Crawford, he said he had served under a number of Municipal Commissioners of the highest ability, and that of these he could name but one with whom he would compare Mr. Cadell. Mr. Cadell, it is said, is rather abrupt at times, as a strong and conscientious man is apt to be. But it is acknowledged that he is at bottom a kind-hearted man, and that he is ever ready to appreciate and reward good work.

DION.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

(Continued from page 6.)

Unfortunately the exhibition of paintings affords but little opportunity for laudation. Some of the older artists have done good work. Wilhelm Leibls displays several excellent examples of his perfect art; his foremost pupil Trubner never did better work than when he adhered closely to his Master's methods. Since he has developed a new style, he has failed to achieve his former beauty of colouring. With regard to Liebermann his "Dutsch Embroidery School", "The House in the Park", "The Alms-House" and others show great elegance and finish; his pictures have a delicacy and fidelity to nature in the handling of atmosphere which leave him without a rival. But his portraits suffer from what the French call "tormenting." He brings his full intelligence to bear on the endeavour to impart something typical to the individual features of his model, and by so doing spoils the whole effect. These efforts render his portraits, both in colouring and outline, more ore less unnatural, and the net result is masks instead of human heads. Graf Kalckreuth, who resembles Liebermann in temperament, has, on the other hand, painted an excellent work in the portrait of Professor Lichtwark, the Director of the Hamburg Museum.

L. ASCH.

COAL COMPANIES IN COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

At the High Court to-day, before Justice Chaudhuri, an application was made on behalf of the Jumoni Coal Co. Ltd., for an order that the Moheshpore Coal Co. Ltd., be wound up. The Moheshpore Coal Co. owed the Jumoni Coal Co. Rs. 22,543-15-2 as arrears of royalty and interest on a lease of mining and other rights in Mouzas, Moheshporei and Kharkhare respectively, and although the amount had been demanded it had not been paid. His Lordship granted the application.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

The share market opened with a quieter tone prevailing and coal shares were quoted generally easier: jute and tea shares kept steady. In the jute market the old crop continues to be entirely neglected, but there has been more doing in the new crop at a lower level of 62 for August and 60 for September prices, which have proved attractive to buyers. There was not a great dealing in the jute market.

THE RAILWAYS.

(Continued from page 7.)

as the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway is worked by an independent Administration, and it could be easily understood that if he attempted intervention the reply he would get would be to mind his own business, or he might be metaphorically "kicked in the trousers" much in the same way as was the man who interfered in a quarrel in his neighbour's house. He asked them on what grounds they proposed to strike. Had they any grievance or matter in dispute with their own employers? Did they know the rules of their Society? If they did, they would know that they must have a grievance or a matter in dispute with their employers before they have even grounds for arbitration, let alone for a strike, which was distinctly opposed to the objects of the Society, one of which is as laid down in the Rules.—to promote a good understanding between the employers and the employed. Was their proposed strike likely to promote such understanding? They were on good terms with their employers at present, and the strike would put them on bad terms. No matter how good the feeling was before a strike, between employers and employed, after it there would always remain a feeling of suspicion, a want of confidence, which must not work advantageously to the employees, it must indeed be detrimental to them. Another object laid down in the Rules is—to avoid strikes upon the part of the Society's Members by every possible and lawful means. Further, the Trustees are required to take every possible means to secure the observance of the Society's Rules and it is prescribed that they are liable to fines for breaches of the rules.

The General Secretary has therefore, committed a gross breach of those rules and is asking them to strike and is asking them also to commit a breach of the rules. Now, what was their position with regard to the procedure connected with the strike? It is laid down (still quoting from the Society's Rules) that "in the event of every effort by appeal and memorial failing to attain the end sought, it would be the duty of the General Secretary, "when required to do so on behalf of the men," to offer to "the Company in whose service the men are" to refer the matter in dispute to arbitration. This offer of arbitration shall be repeated if unnoticed on the first occasion. Should the Company (that is, the South Indian Railway in this case, not the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway)—refuse to consent to arbitration, or ignore the request made for reference to arbitration, it shall be open to the Members affected (not the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Members, but the South Indian Railway Members in this case) to appeal to the Society through the trustees to support them from the funds) should they (that is, the Members affected) deem it desirable to withhold their services from their Company such time as arbitration or their demands have been acceded to. It shall then, (he, Mr. McCoughin, asked them to mark the word "then) be the duty of the General Secretary to summon the trustees at once and state the circumstances of the dispute, and, if found expedient, they, that is the trustees, shall or may authorise the withdrawal of labour or otherwise."

Now in the first place, they (the South Indian Railway men assembled) admit that they have no grievance or matter in dispute for reference arbitration. They, therefore, had no grounds to for appeal to the Society, and the General Secretary had no right to ask them to strike in the absence of such matter in dispute, but, even if they had a matter in dispute, the initiative to go on strike," that is, the first step to produce a strike, would rest "with them, not with the General Secretary or other officials of the Society." The men must declare that they wish to go on strike and then only shall the trustees be justified under the Rules in sanctioning a strike. Neither the General Secretary nor the trustees have

ANY RIGHT UNDER THE RULES

to take the initiative or the first step, as they have done in this case of the South Indian Railway men. These were the Rules of the Society, and if they study these Rules, they must see that they have absolutely no grounds for proposing to strike, and if they were to strike in these circumstances, they will get no sympathy from the public, and no large body of men can afford to go on strike without the sympathy of the public. In his telegrams, the General Secretary told them to be firm and not to resume work until he ordered them to do so. This was all very well but as a body of intelligent men of practical common sense they must see what their position must be. Had they taken into account the probability of their employers saying to them, after the General Secretary had ordered them to resume work, 'Your places have been filled up and you cannot resume work.'? And Mr. McCloughin assured them that their Society could not induce or force the Railway Company in these circumstances to take back a single man nor could the Society induce or force any Railway Administration in any part of the country to find them employment. He would ask them to remember that it was their duty to their employers, to themselves and to their families to study the Rules of their Society and to inform the General Secretary that they were not going to do anything which was not provided for in these Rules. Now, as to smpathy, pure and simple, we know that sympathy like charity begins at home. Were they going to allow themselves, their wives and their families to suffer in their sympathy with strikers on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway? Their families are their own flesh and blood; their first duty was to them. The bulk of the men on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway were strangers to them. Many of the men assembled had never even seen the men of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Still they proposed in their sympathy for these strangers, ('brethren' the officials of the Society call them, but that is only for their own purposes) to neglect their own families to take up those strangers' quarrel. It was not common sense, and it was cruel, in view of the consequences to themselves and their families, that they should even dream of doing so. If they wanted to sympathise, let them send subscriptions—send half their pay if they liked—but if they strike work they must lose pay and have nothing to spare for either their families or these so-called "brethren and Union Men." They all knew what happened at the outset of the recent war between Turkey on the one hand and Bulgaria, Servia and Greece on the other. The Mahomedans of the Indian Empire sympathised with their co-religionists, the Turks, and were likely to show their sympathy in a way that would have been very injurious to themselves and highly disagreeable to the rest of us in India, but a wise man came to their rescue and gave them some whole some advice—they had heard, doubtless, of Aga Khan, the great leader of the Mahomedans in India—Well, Aga Khan told the Mahomedans of India that sympathy was a very good thing if shown in the right way, and he counselled them to send subscriptions, doctors and nurses to their co-religionists, but not to do anything violent or contrary to law. They took his advice, and sent subscriptions, doctors and nurses and let their sympathy end there. Had they not taken this advice, but carried out the false idea at first entertained (on the principle the South Indian Railway men are thinking of acting upon) there might have been a disaster in the land. Mr. McCloughin, therefore, asked them to pause and consider where they were being led to. The General Secretary of their Society was trying to put them into

A DEEP AND DANGEROUS HOLE

out of which he had not the power to lift them, and he, Mr. McCloughin, hoped that they would not allow themselves to be put into that hole.

With regard to their remarks that if they did not strike in unison with other railways in India, they would fall under the contempt of their fellows, no man could justly incur he contempt of his fellows by obeying such excellent rules as were many of those in these Society's book of Rules which he had in his hand, and so far from incurring contempt, it would be to their everlasting credit and honour if the men of the South Indian Railway were the only men in the country who held out against such a scandalous breach of the rules as their General Secretary and the other Officials of their Society were urging them to commit and he reminded them that the officers of the railway would never ask them to commit a breach of the company's rules. The officials of the Society were also grossly misleading hem by telling them that all the Railway in the country were about to strike in sympathy with the Madras and Southern Maharatta strikers. That was untrue. There was a strike as a matter of fact on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway but it was confined to one particular section of the employes who considered they had a grievance against their employers; that was quite a different thing from a general strike in sympathy with the employes on another Railway. Surely, they, as intelligent men of independent thought were not prepared to lay their necks under the heel of any one man? Who was the General Secretary that he should ask them to brush aside all the Rules of the Society, subordinate their consciences to him and give up their families to starvation in order to carry out his Will? Why, even the King-Emperor or His Holiness the Pope would not ask men to do all this for him! Mr. McCloughin asked them to go and deeply ponder over their position in this matter and what he was saying to them, and to let him know later in the day what decision they had come to, and to remember while deliberating that he was speaking to them as a friend in their own interests and he instanced in proof of this the matter of the memorial of the Guards asking for more pay. Long before that memorial was proposed he, as General Traffic Manager had of his own accord, taken in hand the question of improving the scales of pay not only for Guards but others whose pay had not recently been improved and which the administration recognised needed improvement owing to the rise in the prices of food and he explained to those interested in this memorial that it takes time to get sanction to increased expenditure. Reference has to be made to the Board of Directors in London and to the Railway Board and funds have to be provided by Government as the money coffers for working the Railway are not in the custody of the Company but of Government and some time must necessarily elapse before a definite reply can be given to the memorialists who must in the meanwhile exercise that great virtue —patience.

SING SING PRISON SCANDAL.

The troubles of those who are supposed to be responsible for law and order in New York are coming thick and fast. Two reports of special investigations are published to-day, wrote the Washington correspondent of the "Times" on May 12th. One deals with Sing Sing prison New York's famous gaol; the other with the administrative methods of the City police department in controlling vice. The former report says that the conditions in Sing Sing prison are frightful, the cells being dark and damp and infested with vermin, and it alludes to tales of torturing prisoners, in comparison with which medieval stories are stated to pale. The morals of the convicts are described as beyond discussion in public. Pardons and commutations of sentences are sometimes "not delivered," and in the commissary department "there is criminal carelessness if not down-right grafting." The report which concerns primarily the State authorities and not New York Municipality, is bound to make a sensation, for there has lately been an active movement in the United States for prison reform which if some of its manifestations have gone almost grotesquely far has certainly done much good.

The gist of the second document is that police control over vice is in competent and slack, that the evasion of duty is common, that when complaints are made those complained against are often entrusted with the necessary "investigations," and that had things been handled intelligently the present scandals might have been avoided without extraneous interference.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 11.

Mr. A. W. Varley, I. C. S., District Judge of Larkana, died at Larkana, early this morning, of heat apoplexy, after an illness lasting only a few hours.

Dredging operations have begun in Cowes Harbour with a view to improving the berthing accommodation for yachts.

There are more suicides in the Thames during June than at any other time in the year, a river policeman stated at a City inquest.

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CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The Commander-in-Chief has returned to Simla from Mahasu, his health being, prefectly restored by the change and long rest.

It is probable that Captain Melhuish, I. M. S., Plague Medical Officer in the Punjab, will be posted to the united provinces vice Lieut Colonel H. B. Melville ordered to Delhi.

The trustees of the Buddha Relics Fund Mandalay, have collected so far over Rs. 20,000 towards the erection of a pagoda on Mandalay Hill to enshrine the Buddha relics found in Peshawar in 1909.

His many friends will regret to hear of the sudden death, at Simla, of Mr. Macdonald, Inspector of Branches in the Alliance Bank of Simla, and formerly Agent at the Lahore Branch of the Alliance Bank.

Mr. Bernard Mildmay, for some time Co-Principal of the Cathedral High School, has been, it is stated, appointed English Professor in the Basel German Mission High School, Calicut. Mr. Middmay is a graduate of King's College, London.

Major W. J. Lambert, Inspecting Officer of the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, met with a serious accident on Saturday evening. He was practising polo on the ground of the Imperial Service Lancers. The horse accidentally slipped and Major Lambert was thrown to the ground, and his collar bone was broken. He was immediately removed to the Regimental Hospital, where his injury was dressed. He was afterwards removed to his residence in Aliaskar Road.

There was some excitement in the city of Lucknow recently, when a Brahmin widow named Ganga Devi attempted to become a sati. Her husband had died the previous day. Ganga Devi richly dressed set fire to her clothes when an alarm was given and the fire was put out. Ganga Devi when the police arrived stated that she would become a sati and the police sent her to the jail, placing her in the European ward. By the time she had got there she behaved rationally and ate and drank.

The examination of the Simla "bomb" by the Chief Inspector of Explosives shows that it contained common black powder, with no detonator, and was probably only a firework of sorts. It will be remembered that it was found on a rather lonely road called the Lovers' Walk below the Grand Hotel, and was perhaps a firework on its way to Annandale. But it undoubtedly contained powder, and it illustrates the desirability of not lightly interfering with any suspicious looking parcel left lying about the road.

Quite a flutter was created at the Bank of Madras, Colombo, soon after noon on the 5th instant, says the "Ceylon Observer.". "A Sinhalese young man with a Tamil as his confederate got away with Rs. 500 Railway cash brought to the Bank in twenty five cent pieces in a bag. The thieves took advantage of the heavy business during that part of the day; yet they were not able to avoid detection. No sooner had the thief made off than some people about the place gave the alarm. The Tamil confederate was promptly arrested but the Sin-halese man made good his escape. Inspector Modder, of the Fort took the Tamil into custody and is after the real thief.

The increasing number of workers in the plains who yearly elect to spend their hot weather vacation amidst the beautiful scenery of Kashmir will be particularly interested in one remark made by the Maharaja of Kashmir at the State Banquet held in Srinagar on the King's Birthday. His Highness said that in order to improve the sanitation of his capital he had sanctioned a project for the construction of a barrage in the river below the last bridge so that the present "stagnant condition of the waterways round about Srinagar may disappear." Nearly everybody who visits Kashmir spends some days in Srinagar getting in provisions and mapping out plans for the future, and consequently one of the first questions put by those going "up" to those coming "down" concerns the quantity of water in the river. It is pleasant to live under the chenar shaded backwaters of the Jhelum at Srinagar; but less so to have one's habitation on a mud bank, which not infrequently is the case of dwellers in doongas and houseboats at that city. Last summer for some weeks prior to the Viceroy's visit to the Maharaja's dominions the Dal Lake was closed in order to ensure the lake being full and looking at its best when the Viceroy came to see it. As the waters of the lake are above Srinagar the waterways of the capital suffered accordingly. If a scheme to ensure a regular and adequate flow of water can be successfully carried out visitors to Srinagar will reap a decided benefit.

At Chichester the funeral took place in mail week of Mr. Robert Sutherland, who was among the advance party of his regiment (the 52nd Light Infantry) to enter the Kashmir gate at Delhi after the raising of the siege. He was eighty-six years old.

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AGENTS WANTED.

RUSSIAN IMPRESSIONS.

THE GROWING FRIENDSHIP FOR ENGLAND.

I find as I wander through Russia complete confidence in the future, and great business activity, writes Mr. G. Valentine Williams in the "Daily Mail."

The country is on the crest of a wave of unprecedented prosperity, having recovered from the depression consequent on war and revolution in a manner which has amazed even those Russians whose faith in Russia's great future has never been shaken. The nation is full of confidence in itself and the army, and though there is a good deal of latent discontent at the present reactionary phase in Russia, the people is permeated with a national sentiment which expresses itself in the most violent criticism of the Government for not pursuing a more "nationalist" (i.e. Slavophile) policy.

And I have found the friendship with England to be a political reality. Placing the considerations of peace before all others the Czar and his advisers have fully justified the confidence shown by Sir Edward Grey and M. Poincare in practically according to Russia the leadership of the Triple Entente during the Balkan crisis. That reasons to be sought for nearer home also influenced M. Sazonoff in his adherence to a consistency pacific policy is no concern of London or Paris. Throughout the Balkan crisis the Russian Government has shown the utmost consideration for its partners in the Triple Entente. Despite considerable pressure at home it has resolutely refused to embark on a policy of adventure in the Near East or in any way put an undue strain on the perfect loyalty of the British and French Governments. The Balkan crisis has shown, I think, that Russia has definitely thrown in her lot with the Western Powers. As an influential diplomatic personage in St. Petersburg said to me the other day "If you are looking for evidence of the reality of the union between Great Britain, France and Russia you will find it in the close co-operation which has existed between the British and French Ambassadors in St. Petersburg and M. Sazonoff throughout the duration of the Balkan crisis."

POPULARITY OF THE ENGLISH.

The Anglo-Russian rapprochement found the ground prepared in Russia by a natural liking for English qualities and English life. Englishmen are generally liked in Russia. English business men whose affairs have brought them into contact with that usually obstructive individual the Russian bureaucrat have told me how more than once rules and regulations have been relaxed in their favour as Britishers. The Russians are more conversant with contemporaneous English literature than any other Continental nation. The absence of an Anglo-Russian copyright convention enables the work of all our popular modern authors—Rudyard Kipling, Conan Doyle, Jack London and many others less well known—to be placed on the bookstalls throughout Russia in cheap Russian translations which have immence circulations.

As in all countries where constitutional government is in the cradle there is an intense admiration in Russia for English political life and parliamentary tradition. In the houses of Liberal politicians I have visited in St. Petersburg and Moscow I have seen whole shelves in the library devoted to standard works in English on Parliament and Constitution. The Russian supplement of "The Times" (printed in Russian), containing articles on all kinds of subjects in which the interests of the two countries meet has attracted wide attention in Russia, and believe that in St. Petersburg even the street sales have been very considerable.

INCREASING WEALTH.

It augurs well for the future of Anglo-Russian relations that English capitalists are becoming increasingly alive to the vast possibilities of Russia. M. Kokovtsoff the Russian Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, at a special audience he was good enough to grant me, alluded with satisfaction to the fact that every year more English capital is being invested in Russian enterprises, notably oil, timber, and cotton. Only money is now required to exploit the vast and inexhaustible resources of this colossal Empire—money and a period of peace at home and abroad. In his explanatory memorandum on the Estimates for 1913, M. Kokovtsoff remarks that Russia has enormous natural wealth which affords good scope for further economic progress; all that is required is external peace and internal development, wide dissemination of learning and stimulus to labour. Herein lies, I believe the key to the strenuously pacific policy pursued by the Russian Governemt all through the Balkan war..

It is the opinion of observers far better qualified than I to judge that Russia stands at the outset of a period of tremendous development. Her finances have been put in good order. There has been no foreign loan for the past four years. A balance of forty million sterling stands to the credit of the Treasury. The Government intends to cover the cost of counter-measures involved by the increase of the German Army without fresh taxation, without panicky legislation of the "war levy" order simply out of the Budget surplus. Agriculture, which employs three-quarters of the population of Russia, is also reviving, the peasants showing an increasing tendency to profit by the law of 1910 and by acquiring land formerly held by the communes to become masters of the soil they till. A wealthy Russian merchant with vast estates in southern Russia told me the other day that, revisiting his property after an interval of nine years, he was amazed at the increase in the average prosperity.

STRONG INFLUENCE OF GERMANY.

The growing cordiality of Anglo-Russian sentiments must naturally contrast itself with Russia's relations with the other Powers. The French alliance is the bedrock of Russia's foreign policy as it was the basis of the Anglo-Russian rapprochement. Germany's position in Russia is very strong. She possesses an invaluable asset for "peaceful penetration" in the bilingual German population of the Russian Baltic provinces which have supplied the great Baltic noble families who monopolise the principal positions at Court and form a pro-German camarilla.

In Bismarck's phrase, the road between Berlin and St. Petersburg remains open. The Russian Government knows that Germany is the charioteer of the Triple Alliance and that she can check the restless Austrian steed at will. But now events have forced Germany to inscribe the device "German Against Slav" on her banner and it is difficult to see how in the issue the German Government can avoid identifying itself with the anti-Slav policy of Vienna. The vast majority of public opinion is not favourably disposed to Germany either because the past has shown that German friendship is "too platonic" as Echualoff said to Bismarck or because Germany is bracketed with the cordially detested Austria-Hungary. When the stress of the Balkan crisis has passed the antithesis between German and Slav will remain and, unless all signs mislead, will dominate the situation for years to come.

WONDERS OF INDIAN IRRIGATION.

COMPARISON WITH WORKS IN EGYPT.

In the course of an article on the above subject the "Times" of May 21, says:—

The new Lower Bari Doab Canal, which has just been opened, is unusual in construction, for it actually crosses, upon a level, the important river Ravi. At first it was intended that the waters of the canal should be taken across the Ravi by a siphon, but various difficulties led the engineers to decide upon a level crossing. The new canal has cost about one-and-a-half millions sterling, and it is expected that it will irrigate over 871,000 acres of crops. Its opening makes a land mark in the romantic history of Indian irrigation, for it means that the greatest enterprise ever undertaken by British irrigation engineers has been successfully accomplished. The public, sated with stories of achievements of irrigation engineers in Egypt, are hardly aware that a far greater and more complex irrigation system has been created under British auspices in India. The work in Egypt receives attention because it has a more compact dramatic element. The Nile has a magical attraction which is denied to the Five Rivers of the Punjab. But it is no disparagement of the labours of the men who have rendered possible the regeneration of Egypt to point out that their colleagues in India deal with undertakings of far greater magnitude, irrigate a far larger area and have affected the welfare of a far more numerous population. The Chenab Canal, which is another section of the Triple project, alone irrigates an area equivalent to two-fifths of the whole cultivable area of Egypt. The great Punjab canals have done more, for they have literally peopled the desert wastes.

The attraction of irrigation schemes for the uninitiated is that the results are so visible and concrete. To enter an irrigated area in Northern India is an unforgettable experience. The stranger passes in a flash from monotonous barren sand hill into a land of smiling plenty. The line of demarcation is clearly drawn. On the one hand, the interminable desert; on the other, green waving crops, prosperous villages, and cool, refreshing gleams of water. Small wonder that in the presence of such visions men have sometimes been led to form exaggerated ideas of the possibilities of irrigation. It seeme so easy and so simple to collect and guide the waters pouring downwards from the Himalayas, and "bring the deserts in." But it is not so easy and there is a definite limit now fairly well ascertained, to the prospects of irrigation in India. If the present rate of progress is continued and sufficient funds remain available, the Indian Irrigation Departmeut will have exhausted most possibilities of construction in another twenty years, and will thenceforth have to devote itself to the humdrum task of maintenance. Yet when all the programmes are completed, over eighty-five per cent. of the surface-flow of the rainfall of India and of the water from the Himalayan snows will still escape to the sea.

Though the scope for irrigation in India is not immeasurable, enough has already been done under British rule to make the Indian irrigation system one of the wonders of the world. We have expended £40,000,000 on irrigation, have brought millions of acres under cultivation, and provided means of livelihood for millions of the peasantry. The money has not always been wisely spent, but the irrigation engineers of to-day make few mistakes. One of their greatest difficulties now is to see that the water is fairly apportioned. Territories far away in the plains are entitled to their share, and the life-giving water cannot be unduly abstracted for the exclusive benefit of areas near the mountains. We are not at all sure that Sind has not been allowed to langnish at the expense of the Punjab, and should be glad to hear more of the proposed barrage across the Indus at Sukkur. Incomplete though they are, the irrigation works constructed by the British in India are in some respects the most beneficent and the most practical monument of our rule. They controvert the venerable gibe that, if the British were to leave the country, the only evidences of their presence which they would leave behind them would be a pyramid of beer-bottles and the Grand Trunk Road.

TASMANIAN AMPHIBIAN.

STRANGE MONSTER FOUND ON THE SEA SHORE.

A Hobart wire to the "West Australian" of May 25, states: The Secretary for Mines (Mr. Wallace) has received from Mr. Hartwell Conder, the State Mining Engineer, the following account of a remarkable animal that is reported to have been seen on the West Coast by some of the men engaged in State prospecting work that is being carried on in the little-known country between Macquarie Harbour and Port Davey:—

"I have to report the discovery of an animal on the sea coast about 12 miles north of Point Hibbs, of so strange a Character that it is deserving of special mention. It is so strange that both men who saw it and I myself anticipate quite cheerfully the smiles and incredulity of those who read this account. No one is asked to believe it, but I have always held, with not a few others, that creatures exist in the sea which are only very rarely seen. In the belief that one of these creatures has been encountered at close quarters, this description is offered in the full confidence that ultimately it will be found to be no fairy tale but a small addition to our knowledge of sea life.

The animal was seen by Oscar Davies, foreman prospector, and his mate, W. Harris who are working under myself. I have known both of them for a considerable number of years and can guarantee absolutely, their sobriety intelligence, and accuracy. I have no doubt myself that their statements represent what they really saw. They were walking along the coast on April 20 just before sundawn, on a calm day, with small waves rolling in and breaking on the shore. The coast here is low with sand dunes rising above high water mark. At a distance of about half a mile they noticed a dark object under the dunes which surprised them by showing signs of movement. They advanced towards it and finally came within gunshot, about 40 yards off. It rose suddenly and rushed down into the sea. After getting out about 30 yards it stopped and turned showing only its head and some of its neck. It waited there for about five seconds and then withdrew under the water and disappeared.

The characterisss are summed up as follows:—It was 15ft long. This measurement was checked by "stepping" the mark in the sand where it had been lying Mr. Davies has done much buildingand construction work, and knows what 15ft looks like. It had a very small head only about the size of a Kangara dog. It had a thick arched neck passing gradually into the barrel of the body It had no definite tail and no fins. It was furred, the coat in appearance resembling that of a horse, of chestnut colour well groomed, and shining. It was attractive in appearance and in no way repulsive looking. It had four distinct legs. It travelled by bounding, that is, by arching its back and gathering its body up. It made definite footprints. These showed circular impressions, with a diameter measured, of 9 inches and the mark of four claws about seven inches long extending outwards from the impressions and away from the body.

There was no evidence for or against webbing. The footprints show about four feet between the marks of the fore and hind feet, and then a gap of about 10 feet, making a total of 15ft. Latterly they were 9ft. 6in. apart. It travelled very fast. A kangaroo dog followed it hard into the water for a distance of 70 yards, and in that distance gained about 30ft. When first disturbed it reared up and turned on its hind legs. Its height, standing on the four legs, would be from 3ft. 6in. to 4ft. Both men are quite familiar with the seal, and so-called sealeopards that occur on this coast. They had also seen before and subsequently pictures of sea lions and other marine animals, and can find no resemblance to the animal that they saw. Such are the details. When the humorists have enjoyed themselves at our expense the men of science may be able to connect this account with others which have come forward from time to time of strange beasts in our ocean. That no imprint was taken of the footprints, and no marking out made of the form in the sand, no one regrets more than we do. The next tide swept over them and they are gone."

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GOLF.

CAN PUTTING BE IMPROVED BY PRACTICE?

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A discussion in which six open golf champions, a billiard expert, a famous juggler, a croquet champion, and other authorities take part.

At the first blush this looks like a foolish question. It casts doubt on the universally accepted truism—"Practice makes perfect." But a little reflection seems to justify the question. Putting, though in a measure analogous to other feats of skill, is really a thing apart. Variously described by golfers as an inspiration, or, in the language of profanity, "the devil," it is, in many ways, a law unto itself.

A thousand things are concerned in the golfer's putt—club, ball (no two are exactly alike), turf, slope of ground, wind, weather, to mention half-a-dozen of the more obvious. As the varieties of each of these are legion, those who are sceptical about the value of putting practice can easily convince themselves that thay waste their time in practising putting.

But, contrarily, there are those who see in all this the greater need for practising putting. Countless instances could be quoted of the good effects of practice on putting. One, chosen for its uniqueness, must here suffice.

A well-known American, R. F. Foster, an authoritative writer on bridge and other card games, and a great theorist at golf, says that as the result of daily drawing-room practice he reckons to hole out in one putt on nine of eighteen greens after an approach. His method of practice is to putt into a cup laid on its side, commencing at two feet away and increasing the distance a foot at a time until the extreme limit of the room is reached.

Doubtless there are those who would like to know also the secret of laying nine out of eighteen approaches within an area the size of a room. Such must be referred to old Bob Ferguson, or the ancient of days, whoever he was, who said that there should be no "putting" in first-class golf, for the approach shot ought always to be laid within a few feet of the hole.

In order to give pause those who deny that there is any analogy between putting and billiards, attention is called to the fact that good billiard-players are almost invariably putters. S. H. Fry and C. Hutchings may be cited as good examples. The same niceness of touch required for billiards is required also for putting.

That the question at the head of this article is no foolish one is shown by the divided opinions of golfers thereon. On few golfing subjects do opinions so differ. And it may be taken that Vardon, Ray, Braid, Taylor, Hilton, and Herd represent by their opinions an equal number of sections of the golfing community who hold these several views.

MR. CROOME.

His experimental knowledge of other games analagous to golf and his proficiency as a golfer are an earnest that A. C. M. Croome's view of this subject will at least be not ill-balanced. Through the eyes of one who is only a billiard-player the golfer may seem to putt unduly badly; the croquet-player and the curler may think much the same. But one who combines in his own person a practical knowledge of all these games will take a juster view. Mr. Croome writes:—

It is seldom profitable to argue by analogy from other games to golf. Billiards, croquet, and curling, in which the thing aimed at is to remove a stationary object to a fixed point unhindered—and unaided—by the opponent, form the only profitable field of comparison. In all four games practice of an individual *coup* is valuable proportionately as conditions make mechanical accuracy possible of attainment. The billiard-player is most fortunate in his opportunities. His implements, table, balls, cue, are practically perfect. He therefore, having taught himself by practice to make certain of doing this or that shot in one billiard-room, is justified in being surprised when he fails in another to bring it off. His experience is bound to make him an uncharitable critic of golfers' putting. Mannock on his first visit to a golf course was deeply impressed by the driving but wondered why, when the ball was within ten yards of the hole, "you always rolled it up before putting it in." He and his kind would probably attribute frequency of failure at holing to insufficient practice. A curler will be more generous. He knows how one rink differs from another and even from itself at times. He also knows that, although some improvement is bound to come from persistent practice at "leading," which corresponds on the curling pond to putting on the golf course, it is better to devote solitary practice to the acquisition of a good style in the delivery of the stone than to the attainment of mechanical accuracy in one particular shot. So it is with putting. It is quite easy to practice on the drawing-room carpet. But you may hit a saucer every time overnight, and take three on many greens next day.

As it is the billiard-player chiefly who takes the golfer to task for his faulty putting, who throws down the gauntlet, as it were, and incites him to give more attention to practice, it will be well to let a billiard-player "take the honour" and speak before those he challenges.

MR. DAWSON.

Though more or less in retirement of late, C. Dawson was at one time much in the public eye as one of the best and most stylish cueists in the ranks of professional players. He knows a bit about golf, too, and is quite sure of his answer to the question, "Can putting be improved by practice?" Here it is:—

In my opinion if a golfer practised putting for three hours a day for three or four years he should become almost as proficient on the putting-green as the billiard professional at the spot stroke or losing hazard. At any rate, he would become a very much better putter than without such practice. I have no doubt of it.

In putting one has to take into consideration the undulations and also the differing nature of turf. In billiards also similar difficulties are met with, for on different tables the strength and angle thrown from a cushion vary when a ball is struck.

Some years ago I was engaged to play an exhibition game against J. P. Mannock, at Dorking. The room in which the billiard-table was set was usually used for dancing. As is customary at the commencement of a game, we took the string for break. In each case the ball went into the left-hand bottom pocket, and in doing so rebounded several times on and off the bottom cushion. This is one of the vagaries with which the billiard-player must contend.

In putting, as in billiards, strength and calculation are essential factors of every stroke. These can be acquired only by persistent practice.

I practised the spot stroke for years for five or six hours a day before I made my record break of 1,848 (613 consecutive spot strokes). Look what practice in this particular stroke has done for W. J. Peall! Playing against myself, he compiled a break of 3,304, during which great run I did not have a stroke for a day and a half.

In professional billiards a tricky shot missed and a game thereby lost is followed by a course of practice until the particular stroke is mastered. Why should not golfers do the same with putting?

MR. RAY.

E. Ray, the present open golf champion replies:—

In my opinion, and where the advanced golfer is concerned, no good can be obtained by practising putting; but in the case of the beginner it is otherwise, putting practice is undoubtedly beneficial, for he must acquire "the art of Judging distances, search for "borrows" on the greens, and generally learn by experience what he will probably soon forget. Putting is an inspiration, a psychological question, and therefore a difficult proposition. I am firmly of the opinion that the best kind of practice is not to spend an hour on the nearest green, but to put our skill or our nerves to the test by playing in as many competitions as possible.

For some reason not always easy to explain, we can most of us 'putt decently when there is no particular need for it—that is to say, when nothing of any great importance hangs on the result but no sooner are we called upon to produce of our best than we are found wanting in the one phase of the game that is all-important. Therefore, I repeat that the more competitions we can take part in the better practice do we obtain. Even assuming that greens were perfectly level and true, and that as much practice was devoted to putting as to billiards, I am sure it would be found impossible for the golfer to reach the same state of perfection obtained by billiard experts.

The conditions are so different; the wind is an important factor in putting; even the manner in which the green has been cut has an effect on the stroke played. But the chief difference lies in the fact that the putting green is so much bigger than the billiard-table. In the case of the latter the player has both the objects in view, whereas on the putting-green the player must first take a look at the hole, then fix his gaze on the ball, and finally endeavour to strike the latter correctly and with the right amount of strength. If all greens were true, naturally more putts would be holed; but there is no possibility of discovering the perfect green.

I have known players to putt in the manner employed in croquet, where the player faces the hole, so to speak, but their putting was no better for doing so. Even if a croquet-mallet type of putter was permitted, we should not fear the opponent who used it. A club cannot bring perfection; everything rests with the player.

MR. VARDON.

Harry Vardon, many times open golf champion, views this question with different eyes from Ray. He writes:—

When I declare that putting most certainly can be improved by practice, the reader may be inclined to ask why I did not put this belief to the test during that long and wretched period in which I missed almost as many short puts as the average player would crowd into a lifetime.

In the first place I should like to say that I sacrificed not one single opportunity of adjourning to a green armed with a putter, or sometimes two or three which seemed suited to the purpose of knocking the ball into the hole. What with teaching, playing matches, and looking after the work of the shop, the golf professional has a fairly busy day and little leisure for ordinary practice. But in the dark of the evenings I used to scramble out and practise putting until night fell and the hole was no longer visible. I am sure that this assiduity was not wasted. Its reward though long in coming, was the 'greater when it did come.

It may be reasonably argued that just as putting is different from everything else in golf, so is the short putt of a foot to a yard and a half different from the long put.

To take the short one with consistent success you need in your constitution a very happy blend of confidence and care, plenty of the former and just a seasoning of the latter. Of the two qualities, confidence is the harder to retain, for it is such a tragedy to miss short putts, aud directly you do start to miss them you are apt to become nearly panic-striken.

I have come to the conclusion that the best plan is not to worry much about the slope of the ground for the little shots. At times, of course, it is necessary to "borrow" something, but there is nothing easier than to fall into the habit of becoming unduly impressed by the degree of the slope when a short putt has to be negotiated. This is a prolific cause of failure to whole short putts.

In the case of the long putt it is much easier to be confident. For you do not expect to hole it. At any rate, you are not overpowered with the feeling that you ought to hole it and that it would be a disgrace not to do so. Then, also, you have the sense of security that even if you do play the putt badly you still have one putt left.

It pays handsomely to practise the long putt of from ten to twenty yards. If you can lay the ball six inches from the hole time after time there is little need to bother about the short putts. There is always something to be learned in the pursuance of this ideal. In time you develop a sort of instinct which tells you at a glance the pace of the green with undulating ground. Though the putting area is small, there is much to be studied therein.

MR. TAYLOR.

J. H. Taylor, another member of the historic golfing triumvirate, and open champion on several occasions, is not in agreement with Vardon. His answer to the question. "Can putting be improved by practice?" is as follows:—

What I am about to say will, doubtless be received with derisin, but I say it with the full consciousness of what it means, that practice, except so far as it is competitive, is of little real value.

This statement may seem astounding and heretical, but if the reader will kindly bear with me I think I can make out a good case in support thereof.

To make my meaning quite clear, I will admit that practice will undoubtedly enable the player to execute the putt in a mechanical manner which will give him satisfaction: but the real test of the merit of any given stroke is its satisfactory performance under stress of competition. To play stroke after stroke perfectly in practice is an alluring sort of pastime, but "it cuts no ice," as the Americans say. The player may think he has mastered the intricacies of the game but is he going to reproduce the same skill in competitive play when his mental apparatus is at high pressure and all his faculties alert? If not, what real or abiding good has his practice done him? To win matches and competitions a player must be able to rely on playing his strokes as he does in practice.

During the purely elementary period of his pilgrimage the player will find ordinary practice beneficial. During this period he will learn, more or less correctly how a stroke should be made. But playing a stroke when nothing special depends on it and then when pitted against an opponent who is pressing one hard are two totally different things. Experience alone, often very bitter, can teach a player to succeed in the latter circumstance. The brain is stimulated and the nerves steeled, the player learning that initiative and control without which he can never go far.

It is the brain, of course, that controls and directs the operation, and I have a theory that may appear fantastical, to the effect that when the brain is rightly keyed to the object in view the desired result will be obtained, even though the stroke be not played according to the book. Each stroke played has an individuality all its own, different from its predecessors and different from all succeeding ones. Nor is the putt an exception. Every putt is different from its fellow—another reason for saying "No" to the question which forms the title of this article. This inviduality was given to the stroke by the brain at the moment of inception, and the same characteristic can never occur again.

School the brain to its highest golfing function, and school it early. And the best of all means to this end is a tireless and persistent opponent. Practice will undoubtedly aid the muscles to respond more readily to the player's will, but that inspiration which, after all, is the foundation of all good strokes, can come only through the medium of competitive play.

MR. BRAID.

It is not surprising that James Braid is a believer in, and advocate of, putting practice. Indeed, it would be passing strange if he were otherwise, for is he not "the" shining example of what practice and perseverance can effect in transforming a bad putter into a good one? And Braid, unlike his old rival, Taylor, is free from abstract fancies, but, like Taylor, Ray, and Vardon, he sets considerable store by "competitive practice." Here are his views:—

Putting can be greatly improved by practice, provided there is method in such practice. It is of little use going out on to a green with a number of balls and putting at the hole by oneself. After a very few minutes, interest will begin to flag and carelessness substitute itself for concentration. The fact is that solitary putting of this kind is seldom interesting enough to absorb one's whole energies and attention.

The best method is to practise on a green or lawn on which a number of holes have been laid out, in company with another enthusiast as opponent. To obtain the greatest benefit from practice the competitive spirit must be predominant.

Personally, I recommend that the practice should take place on slightly rough and bumpy ground, as this teaches the player to hit the ball truly if it is to run anything like straight. Moreover, after th sort of practice the player is always more likely to putt better on going to smooth and keen greens; at least this has been my own experience, just as it has been my experience that I always find a difficulty in putting well on slow greens after playing on fast ones.

I have heard that a famous billiard-player says that there is no reason why a player who would practise putting three hours a day for three years should not become so expert as to hole out in one on almost every green. Personally, I have never come across anyone who has been bold or patient enough to try the experiment. But I am convinced that, however much and sedulously one practised, one would still be a long way from achieving such a measure of proficiency. In fact, I consider it practically impossible.

My own theory is that the nerves must be calm at the moment of hitting the ball. If this is so, the player generally putts fairly well.

MR. HILTON.

Those of us who have watched H. H. Hilton, one of the two most renowned of living amateur golfers, at work on the putting-greens will be eager to learn what he thinks. Few players can have experimented so with their putting. Has he not confessed somewhere that in the course of a single round he tried some thirteen or fourteen different styles of putting, including the one-handed method, in his endeavour to discover the whereabouts of the hole? Well, Hilton takes a middle view; it is neither "Yea" nor yet "Nay." He says:—

I candidly believe that a great number of golfers could improve the general standard of their putting by assiduous and methodical practice. But, on the other hand there are a certain number of players who would find such a course of procedure of little or no use to them when they came to play in a serious match. In the excitement of the moment they would forget the scientific principles evolved in practice and instinctively fall back upon the methods most natural and easy to them. To my mind, it would be easier for a man who had taken up golf late in life to carry out the scientific theories evolved by careful practice than for one who had played from boyhood. There is always a strong disposition for those who have commenced the game early to revert to the methods and mannerisms acquired in youth. Assiduous and methodical practice in the art of putting must of a surety do more good than harm, but whether the benefits accruing would compensate for the labour involved is, to my way of thinking, a very open question.

As regards my own case, I do not believe that assiduous practice would be of any service to me. The good and evil of my work upon the greens is almost entirely dependent upon my powers of quick concentration.

MR. HERD.

Alex. Herd, open champion in 1902, and winner of the "News of the World" tournament in 1906, has no doubts on the subject. Though, on his own confession, a bad putter himself, he is emphatically of the opinion that putting can be improved by practice. He thinks:—

Very few golfers give enough time to practising putting. The professional is seldom seen practising on the greens. His attention is given to driving and mashie shots. And yet good putting means so much. It inspires the player with confidence and helps him to play the other parts of the game better. A bad attack of "jumps" on the green should be followed by some serious putting practice. But, so far as professionals are concerned, it seldom is. An hour's practice every day for six months would work much improvement in a player's putting.

I should start with long putts, giving close attention to back swing and easy follow-through, for one cannot tap the ball and putt well. For this form of practice I should use twelve balls. After this I should turn my attention to putts of one to three yards. It is really wonderful what a lot of putts can be holed if you take pains and study the putts. Vary your practice by putting on different greens. No two are alike These greens—one flat, one undulating, and one where it is necessary to "borrow"—would make a good variety.

I believe a well-known billiard-player thinks that some such practice as three hours a day for three or four years would result in the player holing out in one on practically every green. Quite impossible, for the simple reason that the ground would not let him. Billiard-tables are not like greens, where worms shove their noses up in the line of your putt, where undulations are to be negotiated, and where small stones from near-by bunkers deflect your ball. Then the golfer has weather conditions to contend with—wind and wet. No, you can practise putting till Doomsday, and you'll never learn to hole out in one each on every green.

With the mallet-putter, now barred, putting was much easier, I'm sure. You looked down the line of the putt and also swung more accurately. I made a putter of an upright build for one of my members at Coombe Hill for swinging between his feet, pendulumwise. I have tried it. For long putts it is no use, but for three-yarders and downwards it is absolutely deadly. The only reason I do not adopt this putter and this style of putting is that brother pros. might hand me a few rotten eggs.

M. CINQUEVALLI.

The marvellous, even miraculous, feats performed by the juggler and equilibrist as the result of long years of patient practice and hard self-denial should give the golfer to think seriously. Has he any right to say that putting cannot be improved by practice which brings the juggler his success? whichbrings thejuggiel his success?

Cinquevalli, the prince of jugglers, did not attain to his eminence without assiduous practice. And his view of this question naturally tallies with his own experience. He says:—

My opinion is that any game which requires skill, precision, or accuracy can only be improved by practice. Practice is as absolutely essential in this instance as oil is to the smooth running of an eneine. It took me eight years of almost daily practice to perfect my feat with billiard-balls, and I still have to practise this to keep it in perfection.

Things that are like unto the same things are like unto one another, and if there is an analogy between billiards and putting, there must be an anology between croquet and putting, for croquet has often been termed lawn-billiards.

Cyril Corbally, many times croquet champion and the pioneer of the now popular pendulum stroke, says:

Putting by first-class amateurs and professionals has always struck me as being extraordinarily good, except in holding out at serious moments, and then it is wondrous how futile it can be. Players usually brilliant are then over-conscious of the dangers of mistiming, slicing, or pulling, and miss putts that a child would easily hole.

I believe that, no matter how nervous they might be, such lapses would be unknown if they putted in the pendulum style. In this style the player faces the line of play, the movements of the club are along it only, and the face of the club is at right angles to it throughout the stroke. The player is behind his gun, and should easily sight the line. During the stroke the club always faces the same direction, so that timing is nearly unimportant, and the tendency to pull or slice very slight. The whole movement is so natural that it is bound to give confidence. As the mallet-putter is barred, a putter with a vertical line and short shaft is best for this method.

When croquet rose from its ashes some twelve years ago many of the leading players used the golfing stroke (known as "side" in croquet parlance). Now only one or two use it. The rest have mended their ways or lost their lead. Modern players play the pendulum stroke between and outside the feet, and so accurately that the game has become too easy and the Croquet Association will have to make it more difficult. In this connection it has actually been suggested that players should play the 'golfing stroke"! Perhaps the croquet stroke would have the opposite effect on the putting-green.

DR. GRACE.

One other opinion may be quoted, that of Dr. W. G. Grace, who has drifted from the cricket-field to the quieter backwaters of golf. He says:—

I am sure practice has improved my own putting, but I do not pretend to know anything about golf, save that it is a good game.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

June 8—Islam Gymkhana.
June 14—"Times of India".
June 15—New High School.
June 19—R. I. Marine.
June 21—Parsi Baronet.
June 22—Alfred C. C.
June 28—Army and Navy.
June 29—B. Vol. Artillery.
July 5—Elphinstone High School.
July 6—Telegraph C. C.
July 12—"Times of India."
July 13—New High School.
July 19—Gas Coy.
July 20—Commercial Gymkhana.
July 26—R. I. Marine.
July 27—Customs.
Aug. 2—Parsi Baronet.
Aug. 3—Telegraph.
Aug. 9—Municipality.
Aug. 10—Hindu Gymkhana.
Aug. 17—Telegu Cricket Club.
Aug. 23—Army and Navy.
Aug. 24—B. Vol. A.
Aug. 30—Currency.
Aug. 31—Islam Gymkhana.
Sept. 6—Gas Coy.
Sept. 7—Commercial Gymkhana.
Sept. 12—Y. M. C. A.
Sept. 13—Bombay Municipality.
Sept. 20—Elphinstone High School.
Sept. 27—Royal Garrison Artillery.
Oct. 11—Royal Garrison Artillery.
Oct. 12—Customs.
Oct. 18—Mint.
Oct. 26—Mint.

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL

SOUTH AFRICAN MANUFACTURES.

According to the annual report of the Durban Chamber of Commerce, the South African manufacturing industries have been kept well employed during the past year, and their products are gradually displacing the imported article. The prejudice against South African made articles which existed in such marked degree up to a few years ago is disappearing as the quality of the local article improves.

TEAPOT FOR £1,520.

Mr. Balfour was present at Christie's in mail week when a portion of the Trapnell collection of Bristol porcelain was sold. The collection offered included the famous Edmund Burke teapot presented to Mrs. Burke when her husband was first elected as member for Bristol in 1774. The teapot, which was offered with other pieces of the service, was knocked down at 1,450 guineas. Thirty years ago it was sold for £150, and six or seven years ago it fetched £500.

GERMS ON FRUIT SKINS.

It would certainly be a difficult thing to do, but if the open-air fruit stands could be abolished in the streets of London while those streets are kept as dirty as they now are, it would be a boon to the community from the point of view of hygiene. An interesting experiment was made recently. A pint of various fruits was picked at random from one stand, washed, and the washings analysed. From that pint of fruit 140,000,000 germs were secured. All fruits that do not have perfectly smooth surfaces afford lodgings for microbes.

A STREET LIGHTING IMPROVEMENT.

In the city of Newcastle, out of 9,048 street lamps, 3497 are automatically lighted and extinguished by a wave-pressure system from the gasworks, which has given such satisfactory results that it is to be extended. A successful trial has been given, says the Sanitary Record" with high-pressure gas lamps giving a pressure of 80in. and a 1,500 candle-power per lamp, as compared with the average pressure of 4in. in the ordinary mains. The number of electric are lamps in the city streets is 428 and of electric incandescent 399.

POETRY AND MUSIC.

Masterpieces of English literature are now being sent to chant music by the West London Ethical Society. Swinburne's "The Holy Spirit of Man" Walt Whitman's "Whoever You" are "and Wordsworth's" The Soul that Rises within Us, are among the poems lately thus sung, partly as unaccompanied solo, partly as harmonized chant. Dr. Stanton Coit the President of the Society, hopes eventually, says she "Athenæum" to secure the introduction into the English Church service of readings from the masters of English literature.

KILLED TO MAKE POWDER PUFFS.

As many as twenty thousand young swans—cygnets, as they are called—are killed every year to supply this dainty fluff, to say nothing of the innumerable young birds of the eider-duck and wild-goose kind. The bulk of these are imported—the swans and geese from the islands of the Baltic and from Norway and Sweden, and the eiders from the northern and ice-bound seas. One cygnet will make nearly a dozen average-sized "puffs." The puff trade is highly profitable, as may be judged from the fact that the down of a cygnet costs little more than 1s the poor creature being often plucked alive so that it may bear another crop, while the puffs are sold often at several shillings, nicely mounted in bone and blue or pink satin, which adjuncts amount to comparatively nothing.

RIB-BONE IN HIS LEG.

Remarkable surgery has resulted in saving the legs of a collier named Gordon D. Gaines, aged 19, of Blackwood, Monmouthshire. While working underground he was buried beneath a heavy fall at Celynen Colliery, Newbridge, and the doctors thought it would be necessary to amputate both legs. At the Newport and County Hospital, however, he submitted to a series of operations, which proved so far successful that Gaines was able to return home. After nine months he again went to the hospital, and during his stay of four months submitted to another operation. After twelve months his left leg became very painful, and yet another operation was performed. A piece of diseased bone of the leg was removed and substituted by a piece of the young man's rib-bone. There is every probability that Gaines has now been perfectly cured.

AUSTRALIA'S WEALTH.

The Victorian Government Statistician places the wealth of Australia at £990,000,000. The Sydney "Daily Telegraph" considers this estimate too low—unless it be net, and fixes the amount at £1,200,000,000. Landed property is alone valued at £885,000,000 by the journal, which adds:—"The statistician ten years ago made this about 70 per cent. of the total private wealth, and on the same basis we should get £1,960,000,000. The extra £380,000,000 might be made up roughly by live-stock £110,000,000, plant, machinery and implements £40,000,000, mining property £40,000,000 shipping £10,000,000 merchandise and stocks on hand £90,000,000, personal effects and furniture £50,000,000, and coin and bullion £40,000,000. This is entirely outside State and Federal property, and probably the proper total of private wealth would be nearer £1,300,000,000.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES.

In order to make Western Canadians realise that Canada was an industrial as well as an agricultural country, the Canadian Home Market Association was recently formed, and last year initiated a "Made in Canada" Exhibition Train, which was a great success. It travelled 6,500 miles in 48 days, with 103 stopping places, and was visited by 275,000 people. Visitors passed through the train at the rate of 1,200 to 1,500 per town. The Exhibition Train, which will run again this year, has been provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and consists of eleven 60ft. express cars, two sleeping cars, and a dining car—the latter to provide for the staff of 35. The exhibits will consist of household furniture, pianos, silverware, kitchen utensils, stoves, radiators, carpets, oilcloths, bedding, wallpaper, cottons, woollens, knitted goods, clothing, boots, shoes, agricultural implements, pumps, hardware, harness, carriages, rubber goods, cameras, and motor-cars.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

MARRIAGE AT SIGHT.

Marriages at sight are not peculiar to Western Canada (says the "Daily Chronicle") In Bulawayo a young couple presented themselves one Saturday afternoon on the magistrate's tennis lawn and interrupted the game by demanding to be married. The magistrate refused declared he would not have his only holiday spoilt, his office was closed for the day. The lovers were insistent; they were trekking at once to take possession of a farm a hundred miles up country, and must be married before they set off. "Why on earth," said the magistrate. "did you not come to see me this morning?" "But please, sir, we only met at lunch for the first time."

MADAME THERESA.

The death of Mme. Valadon, better known under her stage name of Theresa (says the "Manchester Guardian") recalls a singer very well known in the cafe chantants of the Second Empire, and the predecessor of Mme. Yvette Guilbert in this kind of singing. Theresa carried her triumph from the concert-hall to the Court.

In the sixties Mme. Metternich, who is still alive, was Austrian Ambassadress in Paris, and with Mme. de Pourtarles (also still alive) and Mme. Gallifet formed the coterie round the Mmpress Eugenie.

Mme. Metternich, to the horror of the great ladies, sent for Theresa to teach her cafe-chantant songs, and when they rebuked her replied quite simply, "But I find her as well brought up as I am." Mme. Theresa on her side, was equally decided. When asked by her own friends what she thought of her pupil she replied, "She is charming; almost as "canaille" as myself." Theresa was 76 when she died.

ADVICE.

Dr. Owen Morris, an ex-mayor, on the borough bench of Birkenhead had an opportunity of giving a sagacious piece of advice to an applicant (says the "Liverpool Daily Post"). A woman applied for a summons against a neighbour for using abusive language during a street quarrel. "Certainly not," said the doctor, "It would be silly to spend your money in court fees, and so aggravate the bad feelings already existing. Why don't you spend it in moving to another street?"

THE LOST LEADER WRITER.

The story is told (according to the "Daily Sketch") that when the new proprioter of the "Times" first went over the building in Printing House-square he saw a door covered with cabwebs which would't open. After they had waited a long time, an aged caretaker was found burdened with enormous keys, one of which fitted the rusty lock, and, after great straining, turned it. Inside were dust and ashes and cabwebs and—a "skeleton!" It was leaning over a table, with a pen in its bone-fingers "Whats on earth is this?" they asked. "Oh, I remember hearing that in my great-great-grand-father's days they lost one of their leader-writers," said the old keybearer. "He must have got locked in!"

CLEVERLY FAKED SILVER.

A siversmith's customer whose hobby was collecting fine specimen pieces of silver plate (says a correspondent in the "Glasgow News") was in the habit of leaving his treasures in the custody of the firm during his absence on holiday.

The gentleman incidentally remarked on his latest purchase, a handsome vase of the time of Charles II., for which he had paid £5 an ounce. The jeweller replied that he had paid far in excess of its value, for the piece was not genuine.

The owner was astounded, but when the polisher showed him through a magnifying glass that the hall-mark, though genuine in itself, had been sunk into the vase, which was modern, he gave the jeweller "carte blanche" to probe the mystery to the bottom, as the piece had been bought from an eminent house.

It was then learned that the piece had been bought by them, as genuine, from another eminent London house, to whom they directed the inquiry.

It then transpired that the second house did a business in buying small pieces of antique silver at large prices, and one of their skilled workmen manufactured a handsome large vessel, modelled on the antique, and sunk in the hall-mark in a way which was almost beyond detection.

On the discovery of the fraud, however, they made full confession, and the owner was rapid in full. The vase was then beaten into a shapeless mass and put into the melting pot by my informant.

BOULEVARD SCENE.

A numerous scene was witnessed on one of the newly-established cab ranks on the Boulevards (says the 'Morning Advertiser" Paris correspondent). A motor-car driven by a well-dressed man, appeared, and took up a position he behind the last taxi-cab. The driver had a wreath of immortelles beside him, and seemed to be in deep-meditation.

Then all was explained. The man was an ex-driver out of a job. His mind was somewhat unhinged, and wishing to attend the burial of a faiend, had borrowed a motor-car from a private garage.

He was not aware that a new cab rank had been established, and seeing so many taxis in line in the middle of the boulevard, he had persuaded himself that they were the funeral cortege.

BANANA JUICE FOR SNAKE-BITE.

An Englishman in Brazil writes as follows:—"I have witnessed some remarkable cures of bites from poisonous snakes while on a trip in the district of the Rio Taquary. One of these was an Indian peon, who was bitten in the foot by a 'Yaraoca' snake. He arrived at the Estancia, apparently in the final stages, bleeding from the guns and all swollen up. A drink of banana juice taken from the tree trunk was given him, and in three days he was quite sound. Another case was that of a child who was treated in the same way and recovered, I also saw the case of a bullock which was snake-bitten and seemed to be dying unable to get up. We made an experiment by forcing it to swallow the juice. The swelling subsided, and next day the bullock was almost sound and able to graze. There is no doubt it is a wonderful remedy, and I would be interested to know if any of your readers have heard of it and could tell me what properties the juice contains." Stories of marvellous cures for snake-bite almost invariably originate says a contemporary from erroneous identification of the snake. Few people seem to know that there are snakes whose bites are not deadly, but still very painful, and when the swelling caused by these subsides they immediately jump to the conclusion that in the particular nostrum they have been experimenting with they have at last discovered a heaven-sent, infallible remedy.

THE JAPANESE "KONGO."

INTERESTING GUN TRIALS.

On the subject of the unprecedented gun performance of the Japanese battle-cruiser "Kongo Engineering" says:—

The gun trials commenced on the 14th May and were concluded early onthe 15th. The programme began with the firing of 250 rounds from each of the four Vickers automatic guns, followed by four rounds from each of the 3 in guns and by four rounds in some cases five round for each of the 6 in. guns. The guns in all cases were tried at various degrees of elevation up to the maximum and were trained at different points fore and abaft the beam. The length of recoil as well as the chamber pressure was taken in each case: At the conclusion of this individual firing a salvo was delivered from the eight 6-in guns on the port side of the ship, the vessel meanwhile steaming at 12 knots. This was, of course, effected by electric contact from the conning-tower and a remarkable feature was the absolute simultaneity of the discharge.

It was decided to test the 14-in. guns in the morning when there was less haze on the water owing to the direction of the wind prevailing at the time. The vessel, therefore, anchored off Ailsa Craig during the night getting under way at 3 o'clock in the morning and beginning the programme of trial at 4 o'clock. The 14-in. guns were the first of their calibre fired on board ship. The gun mountings are of the Vickers hydraulic type but have electric gear for use in the event of the hydraulic system in any way failing. In addition, too, there is a small hydraulic Installation for working the guns when they have to be cleaned but this gear also will serve instead of manual work for manœuvring the guns in the event of the main supply of power either hydraulic or electric giving out. Another feature of the installation, is the application for the first time of the Janny Williams gear which proved most reliable and exact in controlling the turret movement creeping motion or great speed being achieved with equal facility and precision. A programme of ten rounds per turret was arranged for at degrees of elevation ranging from maximum depression to maximum elevation and at angles of from 90 deg. forward to 70 deg. abaft the beam. In some cases the hydraulic elevating and training gear was used, in others the electric. The "throw off" was observed at each round by means of the training indicator on the barbette. The length of the recoil and the pressure developed in the chamber were carefully recorded.

GOOD RESULTS.

As in all modern ships, the guns in the second turret from the bow are at a higher elevation, while the guns in the third turret, which fire aft, are at a higher level than those in the fourth turret firing aft. The effect of the blast, and especially on gun-sights within the turret in front, was carefully observed when the higher elevated guns were fired. The photograph reproduced shows the relation of the 3.in guns on the gun-hoods to the 14-in. guns above them. These 3-in. guns may be connected to the main gun mountings and elevate and rotate with them; but they are arranged to work separately for repelling torpedo boat attack. On the trials of the 14-in. guns these 3-in guns were retained in position, so as to ascertain the effect of the blast upon them; but, in this as in other respects, the results were perfectly satisfactory.

Several of the guns were fired in pairs; but the most crucial test was the firing of the whole of the 14-in guns and of all of the 6 in guns on the starboard beam, making sixteen guns in all. The firing was again from the conning-tower, and was absolutely instantaneous. It was remarkable that the cascades thrown up by the first contact with the sea of the 100lb. shot from the 6 in guns were almost simultaneous, suggesting a remarkable uniformity in the trajectory of the guns. The second contact with the water in the case of these shots coincided with the first contact of the 14-in. shot, so that it was not possible to distinguish between the 100-lb. and 1,400lb. shots. The salvo represented a discharge of something over 8 tons of metal, with a collective muzzle energy of about 600,000 foot-tons. The effect on the ship was scarcely perceptible, so far as inclination was concerned. No damage was done to the ship's structure, the only damage being to some of the lifeboats, the side-planking of which was sprung. The performance was thus in every way an unqualified success, and after the gun-trials the ship proceeded to the anchorage at Greenock, whence she left for Barrow-in-Furness on the following day the torpedo trials being carried out on the way. The vessel will now be completed for commission.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.

Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th June.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schoucshter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (1-5-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Ohio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Vodena Servia, Kozana, Elassona, re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening of International Service following places Prisrob, Gnaisne, Gostiva, Kousouka, Kratova, Kotchko, Vines (Koeprulu), Bughitroo, Otolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europ (24-3-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Coahuila, Chihuhua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Maceira (3-5-13).

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE CENTURION COURT-MARTIALS.

Three features of the courts-martial held in connection with the Centurion collision merit attention. The first was the regrettable departure of introducing contentious matter into the circumstantial letter upon which the prosecution was based in the case of Captain Gaunt. Instead of this document being a statement of fact, as a circumstantial letter invariably is, it presumed too much by implying bad seamanship immediately after the collision, and assuming that the search for the missing steamer was abandoned too soon. The second feature was the very able and powerful defence of Captain Gaunt, in which he established to the satisfaction of the Court his professional competence in an emergency and that every proper and reasonable effort was made to save life. It is manifestly impossible to prescribe the duration of the search for a vessel which was missed in circumstances like those of the steamer with which the Centurion collided; the area covered and the length of time occupied in the search are matters which can only be determined at the time; and Capt. Gaunt's acquittal showed that, in the opinion of his brother officers, there was no justification for assuming that his judgment was at fault in giving up the search after two hours' steaming in the area of the collision.

RUSE WHICH SUCCEEDED.

The third feature alluded to was Capt. Gaunt's ingenious wireless ruse. Having failed to get in touch with the missing steamer he desired to "call up" any of His Majesty's ships at Portland, but having no code books and deeming it inadvisable to send an en clair message which might be taken in at all sorts of wireless stations, he conceived the idea of using transposed alphabet for the following reasons:—He knew that H. M. S. Centurion was very badly damaged, and having in view the fact that she was was one of the finest ships in the fleet, he considered it advisable that the news should reach the Admiralty first through an official source. Although he did not anticipate that the steamer had gone down, he had to consider the fact that the latest completed battleship, having run into an unknown steamer, would have given world-wide publicity to any message picked up while in transit through an unofficial source, and, apart from its political importance, would probably have caused a great deal of anxiety to people who had relatives in liners in the vicinity of the coast. This fine blending of duty and sentiment in moments of extreme anxiety is worthy of the best traditions of the sea. It only remains to add that Lieut. Boyes, the officer of the watch, was found guilty on the alternative charge of "hazarding by default," there being insufficient evidence to prove that he did so by neglect. Sympathy will be extended to Lieut. Boyes in having been the latest victim of this anomaly in naval law.

ROYAL REVIEW RECALLED.

With regard to the Royal review of the London Divisions of the Territorial Force, which is to take place at Wimbledon on Saturday, July 5, it is interesting to recall that the last held on Wimbledon Common was in July, 1891, and was in honour of the visit of the German Emperor to this country. What a number of the brilliant assemblage then present have since passed away—King Edward, then Prince of Wales; the Duke of Clarence and Prince Henry of Battenberg; the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Redvers Buller, the Adjutant-General. There were about 22,000 troops present on parade, 17,000 of whom were London Volunteers, and all arms were represented. It was a splendid spectacle, and concluded with a charge in line by the cavalry brigade (the Blues, 5th Dragoon Guards, and 19th Hussars), the men only drawing rein within a few yards of the Imperial party. The Volunteers behaved admirably and a special Army Order stated that the Emperor, who took the salute, "was much struck with the efficiency of the battalion of Militia and of the Volunteers."

PROVISION OF AIR SQUADRONS.

If Liverpool's example be extensively copied in the matter of assisting a neglectful Government to make up for lost time in the provision of aircraft for the defence of these realms, our inexcusable backwardness should soon be wiped off. The sum of £40,000 to build and accessories, an aerial squadron, does not appear to be a large amount after all, and is well within the capacity of voluntary effort of many large towns and cities of the United Kingdom. In fact, if extensively copied, as in the provision of shooting trophies for our warships, the Territorial idea could be carried out, and aerial squadrons be named after the towns and countries which provided them. We are so far behind in this matter that it is much better to spend effort in providing the necessary squadrons than waste time in abusing the Government for past neglect especially as this latter score can be settled in another way and at a future time if the electorate so decide. In such a movement, however, the claims of the senior Service for more aerial squadrons should not be overlooked, and a city like London might well offer a squadron to each of the fighting Services now that Liverpool is leading the way with the Army. The Admiralty have recently appointed more officers and men to be trained as air pilots, and many more could well be trained while any promised machines were being built. The naval machines are of a special pattern, but they could be built in this country, and in any such movement the claims of a new home industry should not be overlooked, and manufacturers should be helped to expand their plant to such dimensions as to be adequate to meet the future needs of the Empire. The capital would soon be forthcoming if the demand justified subscription.

DELAYED SHIP-BUILDING.

As time goes on, the retardation of our latest capital ships, on the stocks and in the completing stage, becomes more and more serious. Vessels that should have a pennant at their masthead, to show they were on service in the fighting line, are still a long way from completion, and are already months behind their contract time. This regrettable state of affairs is due mainly to labour disputes of one kind and another; and there is no gleam of hope at the moment that improvement in this matter is at hand. The regrettable state of affairs at the Royal dock yards where many of the principal classes of mechanics are refusing to work overtime until certain concessions have been granted, comes just at a period when acceleration at these establishments is needed, instead of further causes of delay which the action of these workmen has introduced. An effort to restore contentment in our Royal yards is being made by the Government, but it is doubtful if they will be any more than partially successful, at most; while in the private yards, disputes, settlement appears to be as far off as ever. Meantime, such eminently desirable super-Dreadnoughts as the Delhi and Benbow and other capital ships, which are badly needed to carry out the latest fleet organisation scheme of the Admiralty, are tied to the jetties of the firms who are building them. It needs a suitable committee to go thoroughly into the matter, with both master and man, to see if an arrangement cannot be made whereby these delays, so much to national detriment, can be avoided. Since this note was written Mr. Churchill has announced the acceleration of the Dreadnought building programme owing to the defeat of the Canadian Navy Bill.

PREVENTING SUBMARINE DISASTERS.

An event has recently occurred in the Russian submarine flotilla which has been briefly reported in some of the British newspapers, but about which no doubt the Admiralty will obtain full particulars from their naval attache in St. Petersburg. In circumstances which appear to have more nearly approached those attending the accident to the German submarine U 3 at Kiel over two years ago than to those connected with most of the mishaps to British submarines the "Minoga," a boat of the "Lake" type, sunk during the exercises in the vicinity of the lightship of Libau, with her full crew of twenty officers and men on board, about three o'clock on the afternoon of April 12. A tender was present as usual during such exercises, and those on board of it observed that the submarine took a somewhat violent plunge in making a descent, her stern rising high out of the water. A good lookout was therefore kept for her return to the surface but instead of the boat herself the emergency buoy came up, indicating that something was wrong. According to the "Morning Post" correspondent at St. Petersburg, these buoys in the Russian submarines not only serve precisely to locate the whereabouts of a sunken submarine, but are fitted with telephonic apparatus enabling the crew to communicate with the upper air, and as soon as the tender learned by these means what had happened she immediately requested help from Libau dockyard. Owing to the men being dispersed on a Saturday, six hours elapsed before salvage vessels reached the scene of the occurrence, but three hours later, thanks to favourable weather and to the depth of water being not more than seven fathoms, the "Minoga" was raised and those in her saved. As in the case of the U 3 in Germany, it was of the greatest importance that the submarine sank near to a dockyard, that the water was not too deep for salvage, and that the boat remained whole, the cause of the "Minoga's" descent being attributed to a defective ventilator. At the same time, the value of the telephonic emergency buoy seems to have been demonstrated. If there is anything new in this buoy or in the other appliances by which the "Minoga" was raised in time to save the lives of her crew, our own authorities will no doubt get acquainted with them and consider the advisability of providing our submarines with similar equipment. We owe it to the officers and men of the submarine service that every possible precaution against disaster, compatible with the proper and efficient use of the boats for war purposes, should be taken.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE LITTLE DETAILS OF DRESS.

I wish girls would realise that the details of dress are of infinite more importance than the frock or the hat writes a London correspondent. Far too much importance is attached to what is in fashion and far too little to what is suitable or becoming. Most young girls when they are given a free hand in dress (a state of affair that should never be allowed are greatly attracted by the novelties that fill the shop windows, and these they buy indiscriminately, and, what is worse wear indiscriminately. Quite recently I have seen otherwise well-dressed girls wearing such inappropriate things as buckled shoes with a tweed tailor-made, a feather boa with a workman-like covert coat, a large flower-trimmed hat with goalf jersey and many other queer mixtures of wearing apparel. One would think that a girl's natural good sense would prevent her making such obvious errors in taste, but it does nothing of the sort. Nearly every girl likes to wear all the pretty things she can get hold of and unless she is told she rarely considers whether they go with each other or not. It is a great pity, for this tendency, slight in the beginning, will if not checked in time, develop into blatant vulgarity. Mothers and experienced friends should see that all extravagnces of fashion are rigorously barred until the immature taste has become more formed.

THE TRANSPARENT BLOUSE.

Another important detail I want to speak about is the lack of care many girls and women show with regard to their underclothing. The fashionable lingerie blouse for this summer is made of fine crepon and this material, being more or less of a transparent order, demands that particular care should be taken with the camisole, etc. To see veiled glimpses of thick long-cloth trimmed with heavy embroidery is not pretty, and the unpicturesque sleeve of a woollen vest is considerably worse. A simple little garment of net or lace, made to fasten down the back and with small sleeves, is the easiest thing in the world to make, or it can now be bought in most of the good shops. These blouse camisoles, besides effectually hiding all under-sleeve terminations, give an additional beauty to the blouse itself.

A DINNER GOWN.

Here is a description of a beautiful dinner gown of silk crepe of an exquisite tilleul colour, which I saw recently. The draperies are arranged in accordance with the fashion of the moment, and fall in soft pleats from the waist. There is a flounce of point d'alencon mingling with the materials. This is arranged from the waist in front of the dress, and terminates with the elegant folds of the rather narrow train. On the left side of the skirt there is a small draped pannier, and here again the lace flounce is introduced. The bodice is quite delightful in its simple elegance; it is composed partly of the silk crepe, with a deep fichu of finely-worked net. In the embroideries there are many diamonds and pearls intermingled with gold. The waist is draped with folds of black tulle, a large bow of tulle beingplaced in the centre of the back of the corsage, and from this hangs a sash of the same light material, reaching almost to the end of the train.

A SIMPLE BLOUSE.

The lingerie blouse most in favour at the present time is practical and of a simplicity which is a little deceptive to the lay mind, for, while it shows but little embroidery or trimming, the firmness of the material and the quality of the cut must be irreproachable. Finest linen lawn—so fine as to be almost transparent—is used, and this is trimmed with narrow Valenciennes, put on with a besheding. The buttons are of barrel shape and hang out of the button-holes by a thick plaited linen thread. The yoke is continued across the back, and the fulness is arranged in much the same way as it is in front, and should be worn slightly pouching over the belt.

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Here is a real "human document" about a baby who used to be always "troublesome."

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A lady residing at Hayle, Cornwall, writes:—"Baby was very cross, slept little, and spent hours a day crying with flatulence. Several of my friends did not think she would live. I tried many foods, but the child seemed to be getting from bad to worse until my doctor recommended Albulactin. *I never should have believed there could be such a wonderful and immediate change in a baby.* After I gave her Albulactin, instead of waking up crying, she always woke with a smile and did not seem to know what pain was, and is now the best-tempered child ever known. She seems to spend her life sleeping and laughing. She has gained from half-a-pound to a pound a week, and is now heavier and several inches taller than the average child of her age. Everyone says of her: 'What a lovely, happy, healthy baby.'"

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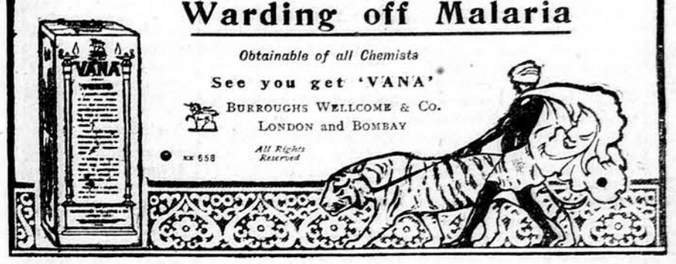

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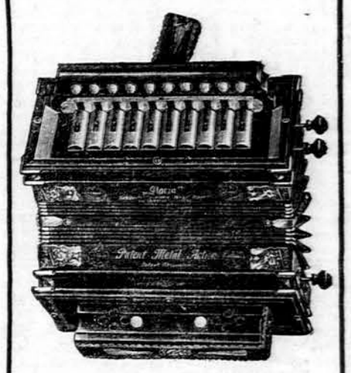

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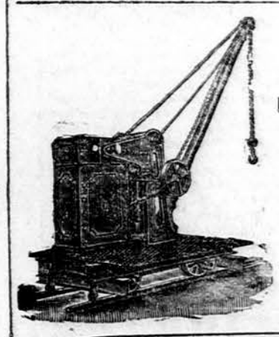

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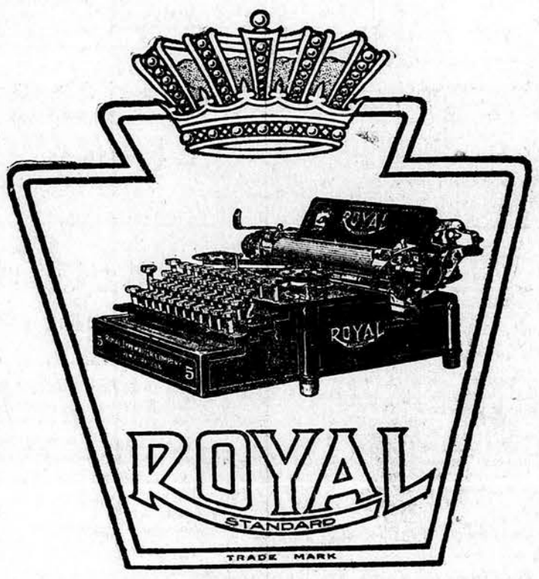

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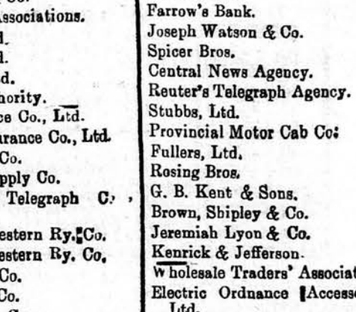

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